THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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INTO THE HOPPER

Important Bills In the Congressional Mill.

FULL TEXT OF THE MEASURES.

The Maintenance and Protection of the Coin Redemption Fund the Object of One of Them—The Purpose of the Other Is to Temporarily Increase Revenue to Meet Current Expenses of Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The following bills, one relating to a bond issue and the other to increases in the tariff schedules were introduced in the house today:

Bond Issue Bill.

A bill to maintain and protect the coin redemption fund and to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies of revenue.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That in addition to the authority given to the secretary of the treasury by the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, entitled "an act to provide for the redemption of specie payments," he is authorized from time to time, at his discretion, to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, coupon or registered bonds of the United States to an amount sufficient for the object stated in this section, bearing not to exceed 3 per centum interest per annum, payable semiannually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States in coin after five years from their date, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said act for the bonds therein authorized. And the secretary of the treasury shall use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of United States legal tender notes and for no other purpose. Whenever the secretary of the treasury offer any of the bonds authorized for sale by this act or by the resumption act of 1875, he shall advertise the same and authorize subscriptions therefor to be made at the treasury department and at the subtreasuries and designated depositories of the United States.

SEC. 2. That to provide for any temporary deficiency now existing, or which may hereafter occur, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to issue certificates of indebtedness of the United States to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000, payable in three years after their date to the bearer in lawful money of the United States, of the denomination of $20, or multiples thereof with annual coupons for the interest at the rate of 3 percentum per annum, and to sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at the treasury department and at the treasuries and designated depositories of the United States and at such postoffices as he may select. And such certificates shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in said resumption act for the bonds therein authorized. And the proceeds thereof shall be used for the purpose prescribed in this section and for no other.

The Tariff Bill.

A bill to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of the government and provide against a deficiency.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this act, and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported wools of classes one and two as defined in the act hereinafter cited, approved Oct 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof and on all hair camel, goat alpaca and other animals except as hereinafter provided, and on all nails, shoddy, garnetted waste, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and on all woolen rags, mungo and flocks, a duty equivalent to 60 per centum of the duty imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations of said act, and on wools and Russian camel's hair of class 3, as defined in said act, approved October 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, there shall be levied, collected and paid, the several duties provided by the said act, approved Oct. 1, 1890. And paragraph [illegible] of schedule K and also paragraph 685 in the free list in an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, are hereby suspended until Aug. 1, 1898.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this act and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles, made in whole or in part of wool, worsted or other material described in section 1 of this act, except as hereinafter provided, 60 percentum of the specific pound or square yard duty imposed on each of said articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions of and limitations thereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty now imposed on each of said articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894; and on carpets, druggets, bockings, mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, art squares and other portions of carpetings, made in whole or in part of wool, the specific square yard duty imposed on each of said articles by said act, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all the conditions and limitations thereof, in addition to the ad valorem duty imposed on such articles by said act, which became a law Aug. 27, 1894.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported lumber and other articles designated in paragraphs 647 to 683 inclusive of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, a duty of equivalent to 60 per cent of the duties imposed on each of such articles by an act entitled "An act to reduce the revenues, to equalize duties on imports and for other purposes," approved Oct. 1, 1890, and subject to all conditions and limitations of said last named act; but pulpwood shall be classified as round, unmanufactured timber, exempt from duty, provided, that in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood, pulp wood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the lumber and other articles mentioned in said paragraphs 674 to 683 inclusive, when imported from such country, shall be the same as fixed by the law enforced prior to 1890.

SEC. 4. That on and after the passage of this act and until Aug. 1, 1898, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all imported articles mentioned in schedules A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, J, L, M and N, of an act entitled "An act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes," which became a law Aug. 27, 1894, a duty equivalent to 15 per cent of the duty imposed on each of said articles by existing law in addition to the duty of Aug. 27, 1894. Provided that the additional duties imposed by this section shall not in any case increase the rate of duty on any article beyond the rate imposed thereon by the said act of Oct. 1, 1890, but in such case, the duties shall be the same as was imposed by said act, and provided further, that where the present rate of duty on any article is higher than was fixed by said last named act, the rate of duty thereon shall not be further increased by this section but shall remain as provided by existing law.

BLOWING GREAT GUNS.

Heavy Gale on the Coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The heavy gale has continued all around the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland and many small wrecks have occurred within the sight and knowledge of those on shore, and besides much wreckage has been stranded, telling of further disasters of which details are not yet known. The greatest anxiety is felt for all vessels due and unreported, or that are known to be at sea in the neighboring waters. Several gallant rescues are reported to lighten the dark page of disaster and death. The trawler Sunrise took refuge at Aberdeen in a much damaged condition, five of the men on board having been drowned. Friends of the crews of the distressed vessels gather on the shores and there are heartrending scenes among the helpless lookers-on at the havoc wrought by the sea.

In Kingstown bay the bodies of the crew of the lifeboat which yesterday went to the rescue of the unknown three masted vessel which was flying signals of distress, but which was capsized before reaching the ship, are coming ashore.

DENY THEIR GUILT.

Servant Girls Arrested Charged With Stealing Diamonds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Mrs. M. B. Curtis, wife of Curtis of "Samuel of Posen" fame, appeared in the Harlem police court as prosecuting witness in the cases against Kate McCarthy and Frances Quinn, two servant girls recently in her employ. Mrs. Curtis is at present engaged at a Newark (N. J.) theater, and when she returned to her home late Tuesday night she discovered that diamonds valued at $2,000 had been stolen. She blamed the servants, but they indignantly denied their guilt. The two servants were held pending an investigation into the robbery.

YOUNG HEROES.

The Russell Brothers Rescue Two Families From the Floods.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Dec. 26.—The Russell brothers, the elder of whom is not yet 16 years of age, are heroes in the vicinity of Smithfield. During the big flood two families camped on the White farm were missing and were supposed to be drowned. These boys began a search for them and finally found them, 13 men, women and children, in a wagon box on a haystack with a mile of water around them in every direction. The unfortunates had been there 24 hours and were nearly exhausted. The lads conveyed them, two at a time, to the land.

Wealthy Broker Missing.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Alex Knopfel, a wealthy Bay City, Mich., broker, is mysteriously missing. He and his wife have been traveling south. He has been ill and slightly unbalanced. They were on their way home from Jacksonville and stopped off here. Tuesday night about 11 o'clock Knopfel left his room and walked out and has not been seen since. His wife missed him and has had the police hunting him ever since.

Clothing Contractors Coming to Terms.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The locked out tailors are hopeful of a speedy settlement of the difference which arose 10 days ago between themselves and the bosses. A break in the ranks of the contractors, causing a stampede, resulted in a large number of contractors making terms of peace with their employes, who will resume work.

Jail Delivery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—Eight county prisoners borrowed a saw and presented themselves with Christmas gifts last night by cutting a hole through the jail roof and making their escape. The delivery had been carefully planned and was not discovered for a half hour after the men had disappeared.

Cut His Throat.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Dec. 26.—While Ad Gray was passing Patrick White on the street the latter called him an unbecoming name. Without a word Gray jerked a knife from his pocket and slashed White across the throat, inflicting a long, deep wound which it is thought will prove fatal.

Fired at Highwaymen.

WINCHESTER, Ind., Dec. 26.—As Officer Warren of Union City stepped off a train here he was sandbagged by some unknown party. He got up and fired several shots at the highwayman, but he escaped in a buggy, which was standing near by in waiting, held by an accomplice.

Died From Effects of Coal Gas.

HUMMELSTOWN, Pa., Dec. 26.—John H. Banisbaugh and his wife, who reside near Swantara, were found dead in their rooms yesterday from the effects of coal gas from a defective stovepipe. Mr. Banisbaugh was a director of the Hummelstown National bank for many years.

Cattle Infected With Tuberculosis.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Dec. 26.—Forty-nine valuable Jersey cattle on the stock farm of Hon. Alvin Devereux, near Deposit, N. Y., just across the state line, which were infected with tuberculosis, were killed yesterday by order of the New York state board of health.

Trouble Averted.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Serious trouble was averted on the Girard avenue branch by the company agreeing to put the old men to work. The same pacific measures were adopted on the Second and Third street branches, and cars are running regularly on both lines.

They Died Drunk.

RICHMOND, Ky., Dec. 26.—At Berea, in a shooting fracas between drunken men, Will Johnson and Lee Mitchell were killed.

A CUBAN VICTORY.

Insurgents Go at Will Through Campos' Lines.

THE SPANISH ARMY OUTFLANKED.

Fight at Coliseo Plantation Turns Out to Have Been But a Small Affair—Main Body of Cubans Have Not Yet Been Engaged—High Order of Generalship Displayed By Patriot Leaders.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Further details reached here yesterday from Matanzas of the rapid advance of the insurgent army, numbering about 12,000 men, upon Havana, after forcing its way through the province of Santa Clara and into the province of Matanzas, in spite of the efforts of Captain General Martinez de Campos and about 80,000 troops at his disposal in the territory traversed and invaded.

The reported important battle Tuesday between the Spaniards under Campos and the insurgents at Coliseo plantation, 12 miles from Cardenas, does not appear to have been a very severe engagement.

Cardenas is a seaport, quite an important place for Cuba, of about 4,000 inhabitants, is only 21 miles from Matanzas, capital of the province of that name, and the largest town between Cardenas and Havana.

The Spanish forces do not seem to have encountered the main body of insurgents, as at first announced. The fight at the Coliseo plantation was between a portion of the northern column of the three insurgent columns now pushing through the province of Matanzas, and instead of turning out to be a great victory for the Spaniards, the result of the engagement was virtually a defeat for Campos' forces, for the Cuban army pushed onward unchecked and is still advancing on this city.

The fighting took place amid burning cane, underwood, tall grass and trees, and was of the usual guerilla nature. The Cubans, following their customary tactics, seemed to melt away into the distance as soon as the troops got within sighting distance of them, and nearly all the fighting was at very long range, although the soldiers made several gallant charges through the burning territory. This style of fighting is termed a defeat of the insurgents, but as they succeeded in accomplishing their object, holding the Spanish in check while the Cuban army pushed on southward, the result was really a Cuban victory.

The captain general was as near the front as possible throughout the battle, encouraging the troops by word and action.

In spite of all the veteran Spanish commander does, the Cubans are marching through his forces, with but a few skirmishes here and there, and he seems to be utterly unable to concentrate ahead of them forces sufficient to draw the enemy into a pitched battle. When Campos establishes a headquarters and lays out a place of battle the Cubans seem by some mysterious means to hear of it, for, pretending to fall into the trap, they push a body of men forward, skirmish with the troops, draw the Spanish forces out, and then the Cuban army proper outflanks the Spaniards and pushes steadily onward toward Havana.

The Spanish troops are thoroughly dispirited; their hearts are not in the fight in spite of the gallant manner in which they respond to "Viva Espana," and dash at the enemy only to be shot down or cut down, or else to find the Cubans disappear as if adorned with wings.

The Cubans, on the other hand, are animated with the spirit of patriotism, with the all-absorbing desire for freedom, with the fire which drove the British before the American patriots under the leadership of Washington.

Everybody here is asking what the next step will be. Can Campos catch up to or stop the enemy in any way? The next two days should furnish the answer to all questions on the subject.

In spite of the rapid approach of the Cubans there is no very great outward excitement here, although among the public officials and the masses of the population there is an air of anxious expectancy which tells the tale better than any words could do.

The hurried movements of the troops, garrisoning of the forts, the hasty dispatch of reinforcements to the front, the general state of feverish unrest, all show that the news from Matanzas is of the utmost importance and that the end of the campaign, one way or the other, is believed to be approaching. Even the most stubborn of the Spanish officers agree that the march of Gomez and Maceo across Santa Clara and Matanzas is a most remarkable military feat to have accomplished within three weeks and in spite of all the forces Spain could throw across their path.

Battleship Contract to Be Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. — Secretary Herbert has practically concluded to award the contract for the construction of battleships 5 and 6 to the Newport News Drydock and Shipbuilding company at their bid of $2,350,000 for each ship.

Floods Subsiding.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 25.—The Osage, Casconade and Morean river floods are subsiding and the weather is clear. Communication was established with Gasconade last night. The entire Osage valley for 400 miles is a scene of desolation and ruin.

Powder Storage House Explosion.

SALISBURY, N. C., Dec. 26.—The Snithdeal Hardware company's powder and dynamite storage house, one mile from here, exploded. George Weaver was instantly killed and his brother, Ira, 14, was badly hurt.

A Welcome Christmas Gift.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 26.—All the coke companies in the Connellsville coke region have granted an advance of 10 per cent to their 20,000 employes, to take effect Jan. 1.

RUSSIA'S TENDER.

Offers to Loan the United States Any Amount of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Great interest was excited in official circles here yesterday by the publication in the Washington Post, under a New York date, of a circumstantial statement to the effect that the Russian government has offered to lend the United States any amount of gold up to $400,000,000—one-half of its total possessions of this specie—in order to maintain its credit against assaults from the great money powers of other European nations, and that learning of this tender the Rothschilds, through Messrs. Belmont and Morgan, had made overtures to let the United States have any amount of gold needed.

The statement, it is learned, is accurate, so far as concerns the fact that Russia tendered the United States a part of its store of gold, but the natural inference that this offer was a recent one, made in consequence of the late Venezuelan message and subsequent panic is not warranted, for it may be asserted positively and on excellent authority, that tender was in no manner influenced by the complications now existing between the United States and Great Britain as the result of the negotiations over the Venezuelan boundary question, and was in fact made two years ago.

At the time the offer was gratefully acknowledged, but as the capitalists of other nations gained an inkling of the fact that the tender had been made, it was found that the terms upon which gold could be procured in the open market as a consequence of Russia's tender were so favorable as to render it unnecessary to tax the friendship of Russia. At present, so it is understood, the Russian offer still holds good, and about the only new phase of the situation is that this fact has been made known freshly to the European gold brokers.

WAR FEVER SPREADING.

The Cuban Conflict Transferred to American Soil.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 26.—Andrew Hernandez, a Cuban, was shot by a Spaniard in Ybor City. A party of Cubans were out strolling when a Spaniard cried "Vive Espana!" the Cubans reechoed the cry for Cuba, whereupon the Spaniard shot into the crowd. Hernandez was struck in the abdomen, causing slight injuries. Threats were made during the day by both Spaniards and Cubans and trouble was feared last night. The vigilance of the police probably averted it. A negro was also the victim of the shooting. Stray bullets inflicted a mortal wound in his head, from which he died today.

MANITOBA SCHOOL POLICY.

Dominion Government Receives a Black Eye In a Byelection.

TORONTO, Dec. 26.—The result of the vote in the Cardwell byelection is a genuine surprise for all concerned. Willoughy (Conservative) went into the contest pledged to support the dominion government on its coercive Manitoba school policy; Stubbs (McCarthyite) opposed this policy, and Henry went in as a Liberal. The result is, Willoughby 110; Stubbs, 1,201, and Henry 278. This is considered a severe blow to the government on its Manitoba school policy so far as the province of Ontario is concerned.

Venezuelan Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The president has tendered places on the Venezuela high commission to Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, ex-minister to England: Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois, ex-minister to England. Their acceptances have not been received, and the third place on the high commission will not be filled until Mr. Phelps and Mr. Lincoln accept.

Lost Everything.

ELDORA, Mo., Dec. 26.—To the farmers who live along the banks of the Osage river in central Missouri, this Christmas brought only woe and gloom. The unprecedented rise in the river of 35 feet in three days has spread all over this section and many farmers have lost everything they possessed.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

MARSHALL, Mich., Dec. 26.—Adam C. Arnold of Battle Creek was convicted of manslaughter after two hours' deliberation by the jury. Arnold was charged with killing his son, George T. Arnold, and placing the dead body in the river to cover up his crime.

Murdered Woman Identified.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—William Hallinger has identified the body of the woman found horriby mangled on East Fourteenth street last Saturday as that of Mrs. Cassie Davies Robinson, a sister of "Parson" Davies, the well known sporting man.

Turkish Legation Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Turkish legation has received from the sublime porte the following telegram:

An Armenian priest belonging to the revolutionary committee was arrested at Marash. His whole correspondence with the chief of the Zeitoun insurgents was found on him.

Lifeboat to the Rescue.

DUBLIN, Dec. 26.—The crew of the unknown ship which has been helpless in Kingstown bay since Tuesday has not yet been rescued, owing to the continuance of the gale. The lifeboat will make a fresh attempt.

Bad Tempers.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Dec. 26.—William J. Connor, son of a member of the British parliament, secured a divorce here yesterday from his wife, Emma Connor, on the grounds of incompatibility of temper.

The Maine Goes to Sea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The United States battleship Maine, which arrived from Newport, R. I., Tuesday, left her anchorage off Tompkinsville in the afternoon and passed to sea.

A FIRSTCLASS WAR

George Kennan Has a Word on the Venezuelan Dispute.

DECLARES HE IS DUMFOUNDED

At the Reckless Readiness of Americans to Precipitate a War That Will Involve the World—Mexicans Elated Over Prospect of a Conflict That Will Make Monroe Doctrine International Law.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—George Kennan, the well known writer and lecturer, speaking of the Venezuelan dispute, says: "I am surprised, in fact dumfounded, at the readiness of the American people to bring on a firstclass war. Two months ago every mouth in the land was preaching peace at the contemplation of war in the Orient and Europe and here today even the ministers of the gospel are shouting for war. I regret the condition because I greatly fear that a terrible war is imminent. England will not back down from her position. This can be taken for a certainty.

"If President Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is not altered and continues to be upheld, we shall have war, and the greatest war that ever transpired. It will not only take in the United States and Great Britain, but will involve the entire world. A foreign war will be very disastrous to us, and while I have no doubt that we shall ultimately win and add Canada to our possessions, it will be very close to ruination for us.

"Such a war as is bound to come unless the United States backs down, and I do not think she will, will be the greatest calamity to humanity that has ever occurred."

FEELING IN MEXICO.

President Cleveland Has the Sentiment of the New World Behind Him.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 26.—The press continues to give support to President Cleveland, who has become immensely popular, and one paper declares that he has the public sentiment of all the new world behind him and that he is invincible, and that he has injected into the public law of the world the Monroe doctrine, which is the reason why Europe is maddened and utters grave threats; but Europe will find that all the nations on this hemisphere declare the Monroe doctrine to be international law, for the people of the new world are sovereign on this side of the sea and have now the formidable support of a great nation, which in its secession contest revolutionized the art of naval warfare and compelled England to copy its inventions; and, besides that, the United States, which in that war put 4,000,000 brave men in the field, can raise even greater armies now, for it is a nation of 70,000,000 rich, brave and patriotic men.

Europe perceives it has been called to a halt, and England will have to yield on this side of the Atlantic.

The leading journals take the side of the United States in unequivocal language, the only dissenting voices being the clerical organ, El Tiempo, and the organ of resident Spaniards, which declares the United States is on the brink of ruin, financial and political, and in peril of the combined hostile action of Europe, to which The Mexican Herald replies that the United States can by reimposition of the sugar tax and by raising the beer tax wipe out its deficit, convert it into a surplus, and that the American people were never stronger and abler to cope with any foe than now. The Herald ridicules the bombastic utterances of the anti-American press, but these utterances are confined only to foreign journals, for the Mexican papers eulogize Cleveland.

THE MESSAGE SINCERE.

Richard Dana Defends President Cleveland Against Unjust Criticism.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—Mr. Richard H. Dana of Cambridge, well-known as a political economist and financier, is of the opinion that there seems to be no sufficient cause for the general alarm which has so injured business nor for the criticisms that have followed the president's Venezuelan message. Mr. Dana said among other things: "It has been stated that this message is but a piece of political buncombe got up for campaign purposes. If it were such it would show very bad judgement on the part of its author; but apart from that, such an accusation seems peculiarly unjust when applied to President Cleveland, who has twice taken stands, once on the tariff and again in favor of sound money, each requiring great moral courage and political fearlessness."

War Inevitable.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—The Neue Freie Presse's Wiener Journal has an interview with General Guzman Blanco, expresident of Venezuela, in which he said that he believed that Russia and the United States had agreed upon common action against England, whose ulterior object was to become master of the Orinoco, the Amazon and the La Plata streams. "If England drives matters to extremes," says General Blanco, "war between England and America is inevitable."

Masons Send Greeting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The World publishes the following cablegram from Lincolnshire Free Masons:

SPAULDING, Dec. 25.

Spaulding (Lincolnshire) Free Masons wish peace and good will to United States brethren.

This is indicative of a general movement on the part of the Masons of England to prevent ill feeling from arising between Great Britain and America over the Venezuelan affair. The Standard has a similar sentiment cabled by the Free Masons of Manchester.

The Commission Not Offensive.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Daily News, the Liberal organ, says, referring to the Venezuela controversy: "If Senator Gray [illegible] the real object of the commission its appointment is not offensive, and though Lord Salisbury can not officially recognize the commission, he will do well to render it every courtesy and assistance."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CRAP GAME RESULTS IN MURDER.

A Tennessee Negro Turns Loose His Revolver In a Crowd.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 26.—During a quarrel over a crap game among the colored laborers at Bloomfield tunnel on the Panhandle railroad, James Rice pulled a revolver and fired five times into the crowd. One of the bullets passed through the heart of Joseph Jackson killing him instantly. Rice came from Tennessee and has a bad reputation. Last night in a quarrel he shot another negro named James Hamilton in the groin, inflicting a bad wound. The murder almost resulted in a riot and great excitement prevailed for a time.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

In Case of War a Regiment of Them Is Ready to Respond.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Leaders in the order of the Knights of Pythias here held a quiet meeting and organized a volunteer regiment of infantry that will hold itself in readiness in case of war. Among those present were Manager James Fennessy, Colonel Dan Dalton and Captain Billy Sargent. Last night they published a notice that all knights in good standing are invited to enlist.

Found on the Track.

LIMA, O., Dec. 26.—The body of a welldressed man, with letters in his pocket bearing the name of Jason Johnson, was found on the Pennsylvania track about 10 miles west of this city. It is not known as yet whether the man was murdered or killed by a train.

Very Peculiar Death.

TROY, O., Dec. 26.—Fred Smallenberger, 65, who lived at Kesslea's station, while crossing a trestle on the Big Four railroad fell through between the ties and was caught by the chin and back of the head, which caused death by strangulation.

Williams' Successor.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 26.—Governor McKinley has appointed George W. Grouse of Akron as a trustee of the Massillon State hospital, vice W. H. Williams of Salem, who resigned because of a lack of time to devote to the institution.

Dowty Got the Christmas Pardon.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 26. — Robert Dowty, received at the penitentiary from Wayne county in 1885 for murder in the second degree for killing John Schaff, was the recipient of Governor McKinley's Christmas pardon.

Colored Man Shot.

ST PARIS, O., Dec. 26.—Dennis Harris, colored, was shot three times yesterday in John Holland's saloon by Ed Stapleton. He will probably die. Stapleton escaped.

Valuable Bridge Burned.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 26.—The covered bridge over the Scioto river was burned, evidently by incendiaries. It was 500 feet long and the loss is about $75,000.

Death of an Old Cincinnatian.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Mr. William F. Thorne, 73, died yesterday. He had for a long time been a leading business man and prominent citizen.

STREETCAR HOLDUP.

Employe of Pacific Coast Jockey Club Robbed of $3,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26. — Three masked robbers held up a Mission street car returning from Ingleside last night and robbed Richard Clarke, an employe of the Pacific Coast Jockey club, of the receipts of the day, said to aggregate $3,000. Clarke and two other men were shot by the robbers, but it is believed none of the wounds will prove fatal, although Clarke will probably lose one of his legs.

Stamboul in a Ferment.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "Last evening handbills were profusely scattered and thrust into windows and carriages and into the pockets of pedestrians announcing the imminent deposition of the sultan. The jewelers of Stamboul, fearing a commotion, closed their shops."

Evidence Accumulating.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—A letter describing the Kharput massacre declares that the evidence leaves no doubt that there was a well understood plan ordered directly from the Yildiz palace, to plunder and burn all the American buildings and to render the further stay of the missionaries impossible.

Wounded Two Persons.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—During a quarrel in a butcher shop over the changing of a $5 bill William Dayton shot and fatally wounded Joseph Cohen and seriously wounded Matthew Cohen. Dayton was arrested.

The Weather.

For Ohio—Clearing and colder; westerly winds.

For Indiana — Fair and cooler; westerly winds.

For West Virginia—Fair and colder; westerly winds.

BRIEF BUT NEWSY.

Chips From Blocks of News That Were Too Heavy to Handle.

W. R. Bright, president of the City National bank of Corsicana, Tex., suicided.

The Spanish soldiers in Cuba are dying like sheep from fever and starvation.

Turkish troops slaughtered 12,300 Druses near Sudich. The Turks lost 70 men.

The Populists will offer a free silver coinage bill as an amendment to either a tariff or bond bill.

Andrew Carnegie sent a cablegram to London urging arbitration in the Venezuelan affair.

Russell Brothers of Cincinnati, jewelers, have mortgaged their entire stock for about $50,000.

General Gomez of the Cuban army writes that the Spaniards need money, leaders and courage.

Venezuelans celebrated Christmas expressing gratitude to the United States and contempt for England.

Two men carried a showcase containing $1,500 worth of jewelry from in front of Theodore Brauneck's store in Cleveland.

The Russian press gleefully discuss the probabilities of war and frankly admit hostility to England. That settles the war.

The federal authorities of Omaha have discovered that large quantities of counterfeit money are sent out of the penitentiary.

At Providence, N. J., a little girl waved a British flag and the other children raised the American flag and drove the little English girl from school.

Christiana Grossman of Brooklyn was engaged to be married, became insane over the thought of becoming a wife, and died in an insane asylum.

Judge Moore of Brooklyn during his 24 years' service refused to draw fees aggregating $60,000 and the board of supervisors has made him a present of $10,000.

Denies the Statement.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Mr. Alexander Shaw, chairman of the finance committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway company, positively denies the newly revived statement that a receivership for the road is contemplated.

Pittsburg Firm Embarrassed.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—Danziger & Company, one of the principal department store firms of the city, is in the hands of the sheriff. Executions against the firm aggregate $50,000.

Fell Under a Train.

SUNBURY, Pa., Dec. 26.—Thomas Mayberry of Sunbury, 70, and John Ford of Northumberland, 21, fell under the Northern Central oyster express at Georgetown and were killed.

Fire In an Alabama Town.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 26.—Ten business houses were totally destroyed by fire at Gurley, Ala., wiping out one side of the public square. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $15,000.

Marshall Begelow Dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—Marshall Begelow of the American consular court died yesterday after an illness which culminated in dropsy.

Highly Important.

NEW YORK Dec. 26.—The steamship Teutonic passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:30 yesterday morning. Lord Dunraven landed about 8 o'clock.

A Feather In His Cap.

Hicks—Singleton has been jilted by that Freeman girl, but he doesn't appear to be very much cut up about it.

Wicks—Not at all; fact is, Singleton is decidedly puffed up because so many women have refused him. He thinks he must be the best man in the world, whom all the girls declare they would not marry.—Boston Transcript.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. [illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN'S GRAB.

Causes Which Raised the Venezuela Question.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE REVIEWED.

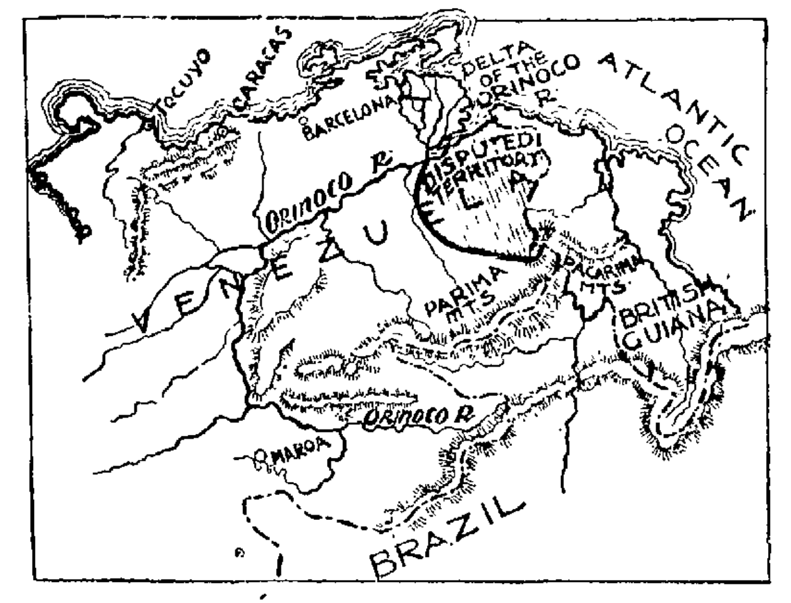
Why We Are Interested In the Encroachments of England on the Territory of a South American Republic—The Monroe Doctrine and Its Present Application.

Since the Venezuela question has developed into an international crisis between this country and Great Britain it is interesting to take a hasty glance at the cause of all the trouble and briefly review the conditions which have led up to it.

It is not a very large tract of country that England wants, but it is very valuable. There are mines there—gold mines—and the glitter of the precious metal has often aroused the cupidity of John Bull.

The question is one of principle, however, with the government and not of value. We are not particularly interested in the welfare of the Spanish American republic in her disputes with adjacent native nations or in her frequent revolutions, but we are interested in upholding the doctrine of President James Monroe, who declared that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere" would be regarded by the United States "as dangerous to our peace and safety" and would be opposed accordingly.

Great Britain has for years had a foothold in South America, gained when she compelled the Dutch to cede her a portion of Guiana. This colony is known as British Guiana. It adjoins Venezuela on the south. The boundary line of this province has long been in dispute. The British have occupied the disputed territory, and British miners and colonizers have seized on the fertile fields and gold mines there.



MAP SHOWING THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

Failing to get any satisfaction from England after various requests to vacate the territory, Venezuela appealed to the United States. For several years our only reply to this appeal was in the form of mild suggestions to England. These suggestions had little effect.

A little stronger stand was taken in our next communication on the subject. England was asked to submit the question of the boundary dispute to arbitration. Lord Salisbury's recent answer to this was that Great Britain had nothing to arbitrate.

President Cleveland's message to congress, which has caused all the war talk, proposes that a commission be appointed to settle the question. Then, if England is found to be encroaching on Venezuelan territory, she will either have to give up and get out or fight, provided Uncle Sam does not back down, and there is not much danger of his doing that.

The whole question, according to the American view of it, is one of boundary lines, and to settle it the commission will have to turn back several pages of history and search many musty records.

Purely a Territorial Controversy.

The dispute turns wholly upon the strong demand made by our government that the territorial controversy "in its entirety" shall be submitted to impartial arbitration. The outline which the president gives in his annual message of Secretary Olney's July dispatch to Embassador Bayard says with great formality that our government insists on arbitration as to the whole of the territory, and in the most significant words England's assumption that a portion of the territory already belongs to her, and therefore cannot be put to the risk of arbitration, is utterly rejected.

In the language of the message, "the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it."

The "arbitrary line" referred to in the president's message is the famous Schomburgk line, beginning at the mouth of the Orinoco river and pursuing an irregular course southward to the Brazilian frontier. This is the line that Lord Salisbury now insists upon as the extreme possible boundary of the Venezuelan republic, and he refuses absolutely to submit to arbitration any of the territory east of it. As a matter of fact, England is now and has been for more than ten years in full control of all the country east of the Schomburgk. But Venezuela asserts that throughout that region, extending as far as the Essequibo river, the British are mere usurpers, and the United States substantially indorses the assertion by refusing to sanction British occupation there unless the English title can be established by impartial arbitration.

To fully understand the significance of our government's position respecting the merits of the case and its support of Venezuela's demand for arbitration of the territorial question "in its entirety" it is necessary to go back for a period of about nine years.

On Feb. 17, 1888, Mr. Bayard, then secretary of state, addressed to Minister Phelps in London a long communication regarding recent acts of British aggression in Venezuelan territory. In it he said:

"The government of the United States has hitherto taken an earnest and friendly interest in the question of boundaries so long in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and, so far as its disinterested counsels were admissible, has advocated an amicable, final and honorable settlement of the dispute. We have followed this course on the assumption that the issue was one of historical fact, eminently adaptable for admitting of arbitration, and that the territorial claims of each party had a fixed limit, the right to which would, without difficulty, be determined according to the evidence.

"The claim now stated to have been put forth by the authority of British Guiana necessarily gives rise to grave disquietude and creates an apprehension that the territorial claim does not follow historical traditions or evidence, but is apparently undefined.

"If, indeed, it should appear that there is no fixed limit to the British boundary claim, our good disposition to aid in a settlement might not only be defeated, but be obliged to give place to a feeling of grave concern."

Our First Proposition.

As early as 1888, therefore, the United States government took firm ground on the straightforward proposition that the whole legitimate issue between Venezuela and Great Britain was "one of historical fact," capable of determination only by arbitration according to the evidence. This view found positive repetition in the joint Venezuelan resolution of the last congress, passed unanimously, which declared that the controversy "turns exclusively upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts."

Consequently Secretary Olney's dispatch of last July is, above all other considerations, an emphatic reaffirmation of a thoroughly established policy of state. It is also a decided extension of that policy, in that it in terms invokes the Monroe doctrine as applicable to the matter. The entire practical situation may be summed up briefly as follows.

Our government completely refuses to recognize that forcible occupation gives Great Britain any title to territory claimed by Venezuela, whether west or east of the arbitrary Schomburgk line, and insists that the legitimate ownership of the territory, "in its entirety," can be decided only by arbitration on the basis of "historical fact."

All considerations of historical fact in the Venezuelan controversy hinge upon one simple question, What were, respectively, the geographical limits of the Venezuelan republic when it declared its independence of Spain in 1810 and of British Guiana when England acquired that colony by treaty from Holland in 1814? There is no other question involved, for England has not since 1814 added one foot of territory to her original British Guiana colony by any process which can come within the cognizance of the laws of nations.

From 1814 to 1841 England never intimated in the slightest manner that she deemed herself entitled to any important portion of the Atlantic coast west of the Essequibo river. Most interesting and valuable evidence is afforded by a long note written on May 26, 1836, by Sir Robert Ker Porter, British charge d'affaires at Caracas, to the Venezuelan authorities, petitioning them with great earnestness to erect a lighthouse at Point Barima and otherwise provide for safer navigation at the grand mouth of the Orinoco. Mr. Porter thus conceded that Point Barima and the Orinoco mouth were exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Venezuelan government, and the British foreign office never took occasion to repudiate his action in that matter until some 50 years later, after it had become the fixed policy of the London cabinet to hold Point Barima and the mouth of the Orinoco by force of arms and without admitting arbitration.

Origin of the Schomburgk Line.

The Schomburgk line with its initial point at the center of the Orinoco mouth, was traced in 1841 by Sir Robert Schomburgk, an English engineer. In surveying it he acted entirely in the interests of the British government and without the consent or even the knowledge of Venezuela. Great excitement was occasioned in the republic when it became known what Schomburgk had done, and that he had set up posts to indicate British dominion. A prompt remonstrance was made, and Lord Aberdeen, who was then prime minister of England, answered, on Dec. 11, 1841, that the marks placed by Mr. Schomburgk at some points of the country which he had surveyed were simply a preliminary step, subject to future discussion between the two governments, that they were the only tangible means of preparing to discuss the question of limits with the government of Venezuela, that they were placed with that express object and not, as the government of Venezuela seemed to fear it, with the intention of indicating dominion or empire on the part of Great Britain. Soon afterward Lord Aberdeen ordered that all of Schomburgk's posts should be removed.

Three years later (1844) Lord Aberdeen voluntarily proposed to Senor Fortique, Venezuelan plenipotentiary in England, a boundary line beginning on the coast at the mouth of the river Moroco, which empties into the ocean some distance to the westward of the Essequibo.

On Nov. 11, 1850, Mr. Belford Hinton Wilson, charge d'affaires of Great Britain in Venezuela, sent to the Venezuelan government a note specifically contradicting a rumor that England intended claiming Venezuelan Guiana and adding: "The Venezuelan government in justice to Great Britain cannot mistrust for a moment the sincerity of the formal declaration which is now made in the name and by the express order of her majesty's government that Great Britain has no intention to occupy or encroach upon the territory in dispute. Therefore the Venezuelan government, in an equal spirit of good faith and friendship, cannot refuse to make a similar declaration to her majesty's government—namely, that Venezuela herself has no intention to occupy or encroach upon the territory in dispute."

Venezuela accordingly gave the desired assurance, and thus was established the celebrated status quo of 1850, which Venezuela has always adhered to in good faith, and which England, during the last dozen years, has violated without scruple or bounds.

On Sept. 19, 1881, Lord Granville, in a note to Senor Rojas, Venezuela's diplomatic agent in England, suggested an agreement on a boundary line to begin on the coast 29 miles east from the mouth of the river Barima. The starting point thus indicated is well to the east of the Orinoco mouth, and, in fact, Granville explicitly stated that he had endeavored to satisfy the reasonable pretensions and claims of Venezuela, giving to her the so called Dardanelles of the Orinoco and the complete dominion of its mouth.

England Repudiated the Treaty.

Then followed the memorable events leading to Guzman Blanco's mission to England, his actual negotiation of a treaty embracing the arbitration principle and the subsequent repudiation of that treaty by England. In 1881 Venezuela imposed an additional duty of 30 per cent on all merchandise from the British colonies. This was intended as an aggressive movement for crippling British West Indian trade. It had the desired effect. The British government thereupon invited Venezuela to send a diplomatic representative of high rank to London for the purpose of settling all questions at issue between the two countries, and Guzman Blanco was dispatched accordingly. After protracted negotiations he induced Lord Granville, on June 18, 1885, to approve a treaty which provided (article 15) that any differences between Venezuela and England which could not be adjusted in ordinary ways should be settled by arbitration. But on July 27 of the same year Lord Salisbury, the Tories having come into power meantime, informed General Blanco that "to engage to refer to arbitration all disputes and controversies whatsoever would be without precedent in the treaties made by Great Britain. Questions might arise, such as those involving the title of the British crown to territory or other sovereign rights, which her majesty's government could not pledge themselves beforehand to refer to arbitration."

Therefore Lord Salisbury deliberately repudiated the Granville treaty, and all subsequent efforts to revive it were unavailing.

But notwithstanding this harsh action the Liberal ministry, which soon took the place of Salisbury's government, showed a disposition to recognize the injustice of British pretension to sovereignty at the mouth of the Orinoco. Lord Rosebery, on July 20, 1886, wrote in a spirit of conciliation, proposing a boundary line starting somewhere to the east of the Orinoco mouth, merely remarking that her majesty attached special importance to the possession of the river Guaima, with the proviso, however, that the river Orinoco should be "entirely free to commerce navigation."

The foregoing detailed review of the historical aspects of England's claim appears to show that Lord Salisbury's present insistence on the Schomburgk line as the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela is merely the development of an arbitrary course determined on within the past ten years, in contempt of the traditions and also the formal record made in the 72 years from 1814 to 1886.

In justification of England's present attitude it is now urged that the territorial limits have always been in debate; that she has really claimed all the time dominion as far west on the coast as Point Barima; that the various Aberdeen, Granville and Rosebery compromise propositions were only tentative and conciliatory and never surrendered England's real claim to joint ownership of the Orinoco mouth, which claim she has ever been prepared to assert and establish, and that, in view of her recognized de facto occupation for ten years of all the country east of the Schomburgk line, she should not be asked to submit the proprietorship of that country to arbitration now.

Such is Great Britain's defense. Venezuela's sole reply is that this contention, while very convenient for the interests of England, utterly ignores her own national rights, which are founded on historical truths whose great weight nobody in his senses can doubt.

Ex-Minister Scruggs' Views.

William L. Scruggs, for many years United States minister to Brazil, in a late magazine article on the subject, says:

"The real issue involved in the present phase of the controversy between England and Venezuela is very simple. Briefly stated, it is about this: Whether, under pretexts afforded by the incidents of a boundary dispute which she has persistently refused to settle upon any just or reasonable basis, Great Britain shall be permitted to dismember an American republic, menace the safety of others adjacent, and thus to indefinitely extend her colonial system on this continent, in open violation of public law and in total disregard of the principles of the Monroe doctrine.

"This language may seem a little strong, coming as it does from an impartial source, but it will be found to be fully justified by the facts and circumstances of the case. It is an axiom of international ethics, sanctioned by general usage, that all boundary disputes arising from imperfect surveys, or from adverse constructions of treaty provisions, or which turn exclusively upon ascertainable historical facts, or which involve questions of prescriptive right are in the last resort, properly referable to a joint commission or to outside friendly arbitration. The present case falls clearly within these provisions and should constitute no exception."

A Queer Cemetery.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller [illegible] the Mexican city of Guanajuato. There is hardly [illegible] for the living, so it [illegible] The [illegible] consists of an area circled by [illegible] a high wall, but which [illegible] a receptacle [illegible] much [illegible] The poor people are buried without [illegible] There are not graves [illegible] whenever a [illegible] tenant must [illegible] the bones [illegible]

IN THE EVENT OF A WAR

Speculations as to the Field of Conflict.

THE FIRST POINT OF ATTACK.

Importance of Halifax to Great Britain. Relative Strength of the Two Powers In Case of a Conflict on the Sea—Comparison of the Two Naval Forces. Views of Army and Navy Officers.

In the event of war with England what would happen? It has been stated that the war would be carried on in Venezuelan territory. Such would hardly be the case. The most effective course for the United States would be the immediate invasion of Canada.

Halifax, where Great Britain's chief naval station in North America is located, would be the first point of attack. There is not much doubt that the two forts which protect that station would strike their colors after a few hours' bombardment by some of our big battleships.

With Halifax in our power, the immense naval stores which it contains, seized and appropriated to our own use, and the 14 acres of dockyard closed to British ships, a severe blow would be dealt to the enemy.

The next move would be to throw a strong military force over the border. Our regular army could be vastly increased by the addition of the national guard and a formidable force put in possession of the country. This, it is probable, would soon bring England to her senses, and Uncle Sam could dictate his own terms.

When it comes to a question of sea fighting, we would be placed at a disadvantage.

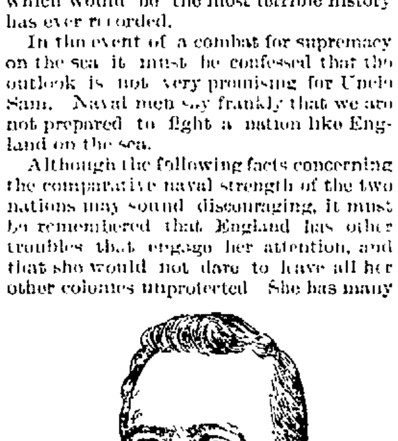
But suppose we did attempt to drive the English out of Venezuela, see in what a position we would find ourselves.

We would load our regular army on board the American liners, which, as part of the naval reserve, would at once be pressed into service. Such other vessels as could be found would be seized and used as troopships. When our standing army of 27,000 men was afloat, our entire naval force would probably be mobilized to convey the troopships down the Atlantic, across the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea to the shores of Venezuela.

Great Britain would send out her big battleships to prevent us from landing troops. Then would follow sea fights which would be the most terrible history has ever recorded.

In the event of a combat for supremacy on the sea it must be confessed that the outlook is not very promising for Uncle Sam. Naval men say frankly that we are not prepared to fight a nation like England on the sea.

Although the following facts concerning the comparative naval strength of the two nations may sound discouraging, it must be remembered that England has other troubles that engage her attention, and that she would not dare to leave all her other colonies unprotected. She has many



PRESIDENT CRESPO OF VENEZUELA.

[illegible] the complications which might arise were war to be declared between England and this country would probably be [illegible].

Here are two tables which show at a glance how insignificant is our naval force beside that of England. The tables show that where we have but 131 fighting ships of all kinds England has 561, and that where we have but 922 guns, England has 6,790 guns. Not all these guns, however, could be trained on the United States fleet at once, and our entire naval force could be collected to meet all the ships that England could send into our waters.

The Naval Forces Compared.

NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Class of vessels.	No.	No. of guns.
Armored vessels	28	358
Unarmored cruisers, gunboats and battleships	25	407
Wooden and iron ships, unarmored	12	63
Torpedo boats	6	24
Other vessels, including small steamers, tugs, schoolships and condemned ships	60	—
Totals	131	922

ENGLAND'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

Class of vessels.	No.	No. of guns.
Armored ships	83	2,403
Unarmored ships	112	2,606
Armored gunboats	2	13
Unarmored gunboats	76	257
Dispatch vessels	4	[illegible]
Training ships, storeships, tugs, transports, etc.	28	113
Torpedo boats	220	—
Totals (including torpedo boat guns)	561	6,790

Great Britain, every naval officer in the navy knows, has powerful military stations within a few days' sail of La Guayra, and her supplies at these points are almost inexhaustible. No comparison between the fighting forces of the two countries on the seas can be made without its becoming vividly apparent that as at present constituted, the American navy would be hardly a match for the British fleets now in the Atlantic between Halifax and Venezuela.

The files of the naval intelligence office show that while there are no battleships attached to the fleet, the cruisers are innumerable, and most of them are as good as some of our best. As fighting machines of their class they are the equal of vessels of the Raleigh and Cincinnati type, but there are no vessels at the station comparable with either the New York or Columbia.

The British channel fleet, however, is understood to be now well mobilized and in excellent condition, and was prepared for active service some weeks ago, presumably for duty in the Mediterranean in event of further trouble in Turkey.

While Great Britain could [illegible] powerful fleets and thousands of [illegible] to Venezuela in [illegible] this country probably would not [illegible] to get a man there if England once anchored her fleets at La Guayra. Her strength in the West Indies at present is a matter of some little question, but information that has come to the navy department from intelligence officers on ships visiting the islands last winter show that at St. Lucia she has one of the most powerful military stations outside of Great Britain. Not even Gibraltar is said to be better fortified or to have more ample arrangements for caring for large bodies of men and for affording absolute protection to any fleet she might send into its landlocked harbor, with anchorage sufficient for the largest battleships.

England's West Indian Stronghold.

St. Lucia in the last two years, according to reports on hand at the department, has become the strategic point of Great Britain in the West Indies and is not only

SENOR JOSE ANDRADE.

[Venezuelan minister to the United States.]

a formidable military garrison, but is also a superbly equipped naval station, with all the appurtenances necessary for the care and repair of warships. Three great forts guard on each side the narrow entrance to its harbor, about two miles from the ocean. Submarine mines, torpedo outfits and all the paraphernalia of defense are in place and ready for immediate action. Of late the island has been used as a station where insubordinate troops and those whose services at home have not been satisfactory have been exiled for three or four years. The famous troops which gave the military authorities attached to the queen's household three years ago so much annoyance were sent there, but afterward were transferred to St. Thomas, 80 miles distant, on account of the unhealthy conditions.

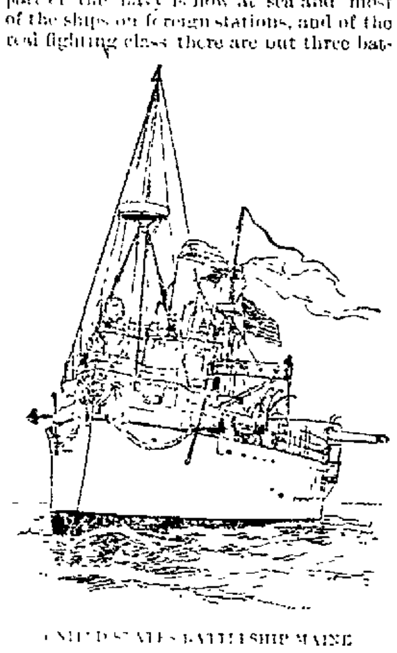
St. Thomas, until St. Lucia became Great Britain's station of great importance in the West Indies, was her main military point and carries a garrison still of several thousand well organized and equipped men. Hundreds of others are understood to be stationed there, ready to be dispatched to St. Lucia in event of trouble.

This country, on the other hand, has not a single possession in the islands where refuge for ships or supplies could be received. Great Britain naval officers and experts on warfare at the war department say, has realized that if she ever got in trouble with the United States the war would be carried on on this side of the ocean, and that without coaling stations, repair shops and supply depots no successful hostilities could be pursued. They point to Halifax, Bermuda and St. Lucia as well as to St. Thomas and Kingston as the network of stations on the east coast of the United States and to Vancouver on the west, where there is one of the finest naval stations in the world.

These stations are not only powerfully garrisoned, but have every facility for docking and repairing warships. The total number of British soldiers they carry is not known, but an officer of the army believes that they would not fall far short of the entire standing strength of the United States army. In observing the power of Great Britain near our own coast, and the facility with which she could land thousands of men from St. Lucia, officers of the military service do not take into consideration the resources she would bring into play at home. They predict that, should the United States determine to oppose acquisition of the land in dispute, her channel fleet alone would be required to land as many soldiers in Venezuela as she might deem proper and at the same time prevent the United States from getting a regiment ashore. Her policy, naval strategists declare, would be to intercept at once any fleet of warships we might gather for the purpose of giving safe convoy to regulars and national guard, and this, they say, she would have no difficulty in doing.

The Condition of Our Navy.

The present available fighting strength of our navy could not be materially increased under three months, with shipyards working night and day. The best part of the navy is now at sea and most of the ships on foreign stations, and of the real fighting class there are but three bat[illegible]



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP MAINE.

[illegible] ready for active service. The unfinished vessels comprise three battleships, an armored cruiser, three monitors and three [illegible] gunboats.

[illegible] has prepared a [illegible] showing the percentages of work required to complete the vessels launched, and of this number the battleships Massachusetts and Oregon are nearest completion.

The list of warships as given in the naval register hardly shows the real fighting strength of the service. Those building, [illegible] than those in commission, would [illegible] the vessels the government would have [illegible] upon chiefly should there be [illegible] the next two years. Of ships [illegible] as first rate there are five—the New York, Columbia, Minneapolis, Maine and Olympia, all new cruisers—but not one capable of giving fight to a battleship. Of the second rate vessels there are 15, headed by the Baltimore, the largest, of 5,500 tons, and ending with the Boston and Atlanta, of 4,000 tons. These vessels include the monitors Amphitrite and Miantonomoh, and all of the remainder are of the cruiser class. Of the third rate ships there are about 25 available for service, consisting of ships of the class of the Raleigh, Cincinnati, Yorktown and Machias. These also include all the old wooden vessels. The rest of the navy's actual fighting strength on the water consists of two torpedo boats and a number of smaller cruisers. The vessels under construction number 16 altogether.

Inadequate Coast Defenses.

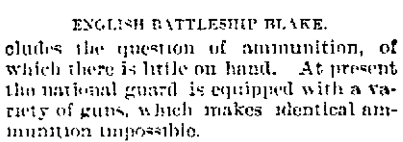
Our coast defenses are inadequate, but the coast towns are not so absolutely defenseless as is generally imagined, and some of them are supplied with the best of our new guns. Under pressure the naval gun factory, near Washington, could add to the ordnance of the war department, and the army gun establishments could do wonders if urged to speedy work and would furnish in a few months many batteries of powerful guns.

For manning the defenses and for supporting any undertaking by bodies of troops there would be that part of our regular army of 25,000 men that could be spared from its present duties and the national guard. Reliance would not be placed in these troops if the menace from England were very serious. The regular army would offer to its officers who seek fame and advancement the opportunity to win both by entering the volunteer service as organizers. If all the men of military age could be considered as available to swell a volunteer army, it would be possible to put in the field several millions of men if the emergency became so great as to demand the enrollment of every male person who could carry a musket.

The danger from attack by British battleships is not regarded as very great. The coaling capacity and sailing radius of these ships are small, and they could scarcely do much more than steam from Bermuda to New York without exhausting their fuel supply, thus rendering them worse than useless at the time they would be expected to do their most important work. An advantage would be enjoyed by our warships, which would keep near the ports of the principal cities for their defense and would at all times be within a day's sailing of their base.

The Part the Army Would Play.

The part the army would play in this problematical war has been discussed in the war department, where it is not admitted that our military resources are limited, crippled or incompetent. It is said at army headquarters that the army was never in better condition than at present. It could be easily augmented by volunteers and the use of the national guard. It is admitted, however, that the greatest difficulty to contend with would be in arming a large body of soldiery. This includes the question of ammunition, of which there is little on hand. At present the national guard is equipped with a variety of guns, which makes identical ammunition impossible.



ENGLISH BATTLESHIP BLAKE.

It would take time to properly equip a large body of troops and a large expenditure of public funds. There is no question that the national guard could be readily mobilized and easily brought within the discipline of the regular army.

General Miles' capacity for command and campaigning is readily agreed to. His youth, activity, experience and ambition combine to make him a fit commander in any operations by land.

Many of the war department officers are of the opinion that the invasion of Canada is less likely as a military operation on account of the present incident than the occupation of Venezuelan territory. An officer said in referring to this subject:

"The invasion of the neighboring Dominion grows out of the assumption that there we must make the principal strike at Great Britain, since our naval force is pitiably inadequate. England, it is felt, cannot withdraw her armed forces from India, Gibraltar and the colonies to increase the military in Canada, and it is taken for granted that the United States can easily obtain possession of Canada. It seems to me that this will precipitate an attack on our undefended coast, a result of immense cost to our seaboard cities, to say nothing of the loss of innocent life. After all, the contest, if there be one, must be at sea or at least between two navies. The army is more likely, it seems to me, to go to South America and there sustain the Monroe doctrine, the military allied with the naval force of this country."

A Fulfilled Prophecy.

At the time of the boom in southern California a gentleman who was about to start for the golden land of which so much was said, and who had a passion for quoting the Bible whenever it was possible, telegraphed to a friend already resident in the west in the following words: "Read the second epistle of John twelfth verse."

The friend looked up the verse and read, "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face, that our joy may be full."

The friend was also a student of the Bible, and from his beautiful home in one of the loveliest of California towns he sent back the words:

"Delighted to hear it. Read Deuteronomy, eighth chapter, seventh to tenth verses."

The message translated gives the noblest description of what its grateful inhabitants love to call "God's country:"

"For the Lord thy God bringeth thee unto a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley and vines and fig trees and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack anything in it, a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass. When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land he hath given thee."
—Youth's Companion.

Slightly Better Off.

Weary Watkins—Don't you believe the poor is gettin poorer right along?

Hungry Higgins—I hadn't noticed nothin of the sort. I owed $18 ten years ago, and I didn't have a cent. Terday I ain't got a cent, but them debts is outlawed, so I guess they is one pore man a little better off.—Indianapolis Journal.

Harper's Magazine
IN 1896

Briseis, a new novel by WILLIAM BLACK, written with all the author's well-known charm of manner, will begin in the December Number, 1895, and continue until May. A new novel by GEORGE DU MAURIER, entitled **The Martian**, will begin during the year. It is not too much to say that no novel has ever been awaited with such great expectation as the successor to TRILBY. The **Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc** will continue and relate the story of the failure and martyrdom of the Maid of Orleans. Other important fiction of the year will be a novelette by MARK TWAIN, under the title, **Tom Sawyer, Detective**; a humorous three-part tale called **Two Mormons from Muddlety**, by LANGDON ELWYN MITCHELL, and short stories by OCTAVE THANET, RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, MARY E. WILKINS, JULIAN RALPH, BRANDER MATTHEWS, OWEN WISTER, and other well-known writers.

Prof. WOODROW WILSON will contribute six papers on George Washington and his times, with illustrations by HOWARD PYLE. POULTNEY BIGELOW's history of **The German Struggle for Liberty**, illustrated by R. CATON WOODVILLE, will be continued through the winter. Two papers on St. Clair's defeat and Mad Anthony Wayne's victory, by THEODORE ROOSEVELT, with graphic illustrations will be printed during the year.

A noteworthy feature of the MAGAZINE during 1896 will be a series of articles by CASPER W. WHITNEY, describing his trip of 2500 miles on snow-shoes and with dog-sledges in the unexplored Barren Grounds of British North America in pursuit of wood-bison and musk-oxen. Mr. WHITNEY's series will have the added interest of being illustrated from photographs taken by himself.

The Volumes of the MAGAZINE begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.
Remittance should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.
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Harper's Bazar
IN 1896

The twenty-ninth year of HARPER'S BAZAR, beginning in January, 1896, finds it maintaining its deserved reputation both as a Fashion Journal and a weekly periodical for home reading.

Every week the BAZAR presents beautiful toilettes for various occasions. SANDOZ, BAUDE and CHAPUIS illustrate and engrave the newest designs from the finest models in Paris and Berlin. **New York Fashions** epitomize current styles in New York. A fortnightly pattern-sheet supplement with diagrams and directions enables women to cut and make their own gowns, and is of great value to the professional modiste as well as to the amateur dressmaker. Children's Clothing receives constant attention. Fashions for Men are described in full detail by a man-about-town.

The Serials for 1896 are the work of American women. **Mrs Gerald**, by MARIA LOUISE POOL, is a striking story of New England life. MARY E. WILKINS, in **Jerome, a Poor Man**, discusses the always interesting problems of the relations between labor and capital. Short stories will be written by the best authors.

Special Departments. Music, The Outdoor Woman, Personals, What We Are Doing, Women and Men, report and discuss themes of immediate interest.

Answers to Correspondents. Questions receive the personal attention of the editor, and are answered at the earliest practicable date after their receipt.

The Volumes of the BAZAR begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.
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Harper's Weekly
IN 1896

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a journal for the whole country. It deals with the events of the world that are important to Americans.

In carrying out this policy, in 1895, JULIAN RALPH visited China and Japan, and journeyed through the West. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS took a trip through the Caribbean Sea; the condition of the navy were described and illustrated by RUFUS F. ZOGBAUM. FREDERIC REMINGTON presented stories of Army and frontier life; POULTNEY BIGELOW [illegible] the opening of the Kiel Canal.

In 1896 like attention will be given to every notable happening. The chief events in art, literature, and music and the drama will be artistically presented. [illegible] Letters, will discuss in his interesting [illegible] books and the social questions of the time. E. S. MARTIN's sprightly [illegible] **Busy World** will be continued. The progress of the Transportation [illegible] around the World will be followed, and CASPAR W. WHITNEY will continue his department of **Amateur Sport**.

In 1896 will occur a Presidential election. In its editorials and through its [illegible] the WEEKLY will continue to be an independent advocate of good government and sound money.

In fiction the WEEKLY will be especially strong. It will publish the only novel of the year by [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] The short stories selected are of unusual excellence and interest. In a word, HARPER'S WEEKLY will maintain its leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.
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A GENERAL OF CUBA.

HIS REASONS FOR BELIEF IN HIS COUNTRY'S TRIUMPH.

Pacific Efforts Always Spurned—Stronger Than In Last Contest—Food Enough For Several Years—Wants Belligerency Recognition From the United States.

Major General Manuel Suarez Delgado, commonly spoken of as "General Suarez," is the insurgent chief in charge of the Fifth army corps of the Cuban forces, with headquarters at present in the vicinity of Manicaragua.

Standing full 6 feet in height, he presents an ideal appearance as an insurgent chief, his massive form clad in the simple white linen costume of the country. His features are of a decidedly aquiline cast, and his eyes show the faculty of ready command over men.

The headquarters of the Fifth Cuban army corps consist at present of a large deserted tobacco shed, without walls and with a roof partially blown away by the recent severe cyclone prevalent in Cuba. The building and its distant approaches are guarded efficiently by a large detail of cavalrymen, who are well armed and show evidence of more military training than is the present status of the bulk of the Cuban forces in the province of Santa Clara, otherwise known as "Sas Villas."

The staff is composed of a fine looking body of men, most of whom have given up good businesses or lucrative professions to assist in the organization and operation of the Cuban "Army of Liberty."

At present there is with the general Ernesto F. Stirling, the civil governor of the province, who is on a tour of inspection preparatory to the establishment of places for the manufacture of clothing and complete equipment, save the arms and ammunition, for both the Cuban infantry and cavalry. Very complete shops are at present going at full blast in the mountains of Santiago and Puerto Principe, established there by General In Chief Gomez. These supply the armies with headquarters in those places, and those to be established are intended to clothe and equip the large force to be shortly centralized in this province.

He says every pacific means have been used to get from the Spanish cortes and rulers a proper recognizance of Cuban rights, but without appreciable effect. Cuba is allowed 30 out of about 400 members of the Spanish legislative body, and of this ineffective number the election of 24 is controlled from Madrid, thus leaving six votes effective for Cuban rights and 394 dominated by a selfish desire for Spanish aggrandizement.

Petitions innumerable have been sent for the amelioration of specific abuses, and all without effect. Unjust and grievous taxes are levied upon all the Cuban possessions, and the laws regulating domestic manufacturers are so hard that the residents of the island are compelled to buy almost every manufactured article of commerce at an exorbitant figure from Spanish manufacturers, and from them solely, as the import duties practically shut out from Cuba the less expensive and vastly better made produce of other nations.

This is especially so of the United States, which is the natural market to which the Cubans go for the purchase of manufactured commodities, and to where they undoubtedly will go should they succeed in gaining their independence.

As to the probable duration of this war, should victory be delayed the country has food enough in sight to support 30,000 men for years. Should this prove insufficient, the smaller towns will be taken and their provisions used, as was done the last five years of the last war.

In that struggle 7,000 men resisted the Spanish forces for ten years. There are now 30,000 insurgents in the field, and when sufficient arms can be had, 20,000 more are ready to join the army.

The general believes that the number of men in the field, their discipline and equipment are such as to merit the recognition of their belligerency by the United States, which he thinks would tend to speedily terminate the war in favor of Cuba, first by the tremendous moral force such an act would have upon the nations at large, and second because then Cuban money would have no hindrance in its outflow for American arms and ammunition.

General Suarez is absolutely confident of Cuban success, and that not far off.—Sylvester Scovel in Pittsburg Dispatch.

What $10 Did.

The Owings building, at Dearborn and Adams streets, Chicago, valued at $350,000, changed ownership recently under curious circumstances. It is 16 stories high and was built seven years ago.

Francis Owings, who built it, is said to have had just $10 when he started. With this $10 he secured an option on the ground from W. W. Strong and wife. Then he borrowed $150,000 from Hetty Green of New York and leased the ground, put up part of the building, mortgaged it a second time, and completed it.

The Strongs bought the mortgages and took the building, and Mr. Owings lost his capital of $10.

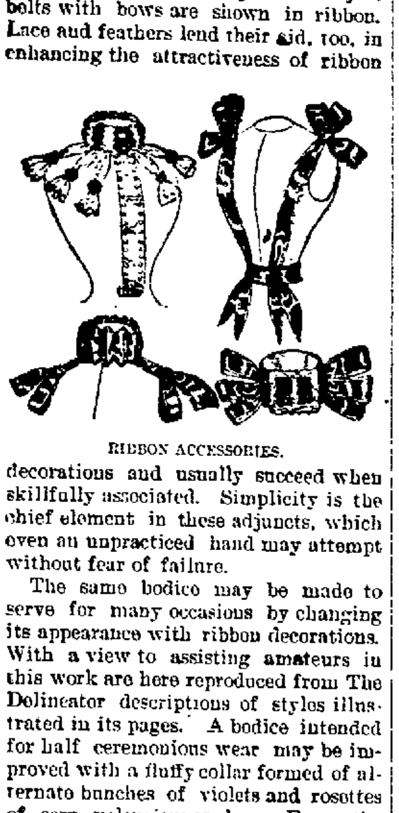
Bull Run's Field Sold.

Pursuant to a decree of the court of Prince William county, Va., over 550 acres of Yorkshire tract belonging to the McLean estate, and lying on both sides of Bull Run and adjoining Blackburn's ford, have been sold at public auction. This land embraced a large portion of the historic Bull Run battlefield. One of the purchasers is the son of Major Wilmer McLean, who resided upon the property at the beginning of the war, and in whose house at Appomattox the terms of surrender between Lee and Grant were drawn, and thus it was said by Major McLean that the war began and ended on him.

RIBBON DECORATIONS.

Inexpensive Accessories For Gowns Otherwise Unadorned—Neck Decorations.

Ribbon possesses manifold decorative possibilities. Clever hands can manipulate it into charming and dainty accessories for gowns otherwise unadorned. High stocks with fluffiness at the sides or back are for the most part made of ribbon. Braces to suit youthful figures are formed of it, and a great variety of belts with bows are shown in ribbon. Lace and feathers lend their aid, too, in enhancing the attractiveness of ribbon decorations and usually succeed when skillfully associated. Simplicity is the chief element in these adjuncts, which even an unpracticed hand may attempt without fear of failure.



RIBBON ACCESSORIES.

The same bodice may be made to serve for many occasions by changing its appearance with ribbon decorations. With a view to assisting amateurs in this work are here reproduced from The Delineator descriptions of styles illustrated in its pages. A bodice intended for half ceremonious wear may be improved with a fluffy collar formed of alternate bunches of violets and rosettes of ecru valenciennes lace. From the collar radiate sections of wide valenciennes lace edging that are gathered at the top and are caught with little bunches of flowers far enough from the bottom to form frills. At the center a band of pale heliotrope satin ribbon is joined to the collar and is caught at the waist to droop prettily. A row of silver spangles applied at each edge of the band increases the dressiness of the decoration.

A youthful decoration is that afforded by a brace made of ribbon. From a three looped bow formed on each shoulder a band of ribbon extends brace fashion to a ribbon belt, and from the belt two pointed ends of ribbon depend in line with the braces.

Numbered with popular neck decorations is one made with black satin ribbon in two widths. The wide ribbon forms the collar, being disposed in a series of short loops round a collar band to produce the effect of a ruche. A strip of the narrow ribbon starts from the collar at each side and extends over the shoulder, and from the end droop three loops which suggest caps. Such a decoration would improve the appearance of a waist with sleeves a trifle less bouffant than the present style. A pretty stock collar is made of blue ribbon wrinkled about a standing high collar, with three loops projecting at either side. A double buckle of silver is effectively fastened over the collar.

Turkey Haricot.

Cut all the dark meat from a large, fat turkey; stew for a few minutes in a little brown gravy soup. Have ready some carrots, turnips, celery and onions. Fry them in butter for some time; then add them to the turkey stew, and then thicken it with butter and flour. Season to taste; add a little catchup and stew the whole until the turkey is thoroughly done.

Worth Knowing.

An easy way to prepare croutons or crusts for tomato or bean soup is to butter one or two slices of bread on both sides, cut in small squares and brown in the oven.

When washing glassware, do not put it in hot water bottom first, as it will be liable to crack from sudden expansion. Even delicate glass can be safely washed in very hot water if slipped in edgewise.

To sweeten old lard or batter jars and meat crocks fill them with very hot lime water and leave them until it is cold.

The discomfort from sore and tender feet may be lessened if not entirely cured by applying slices of lemon on the feet.

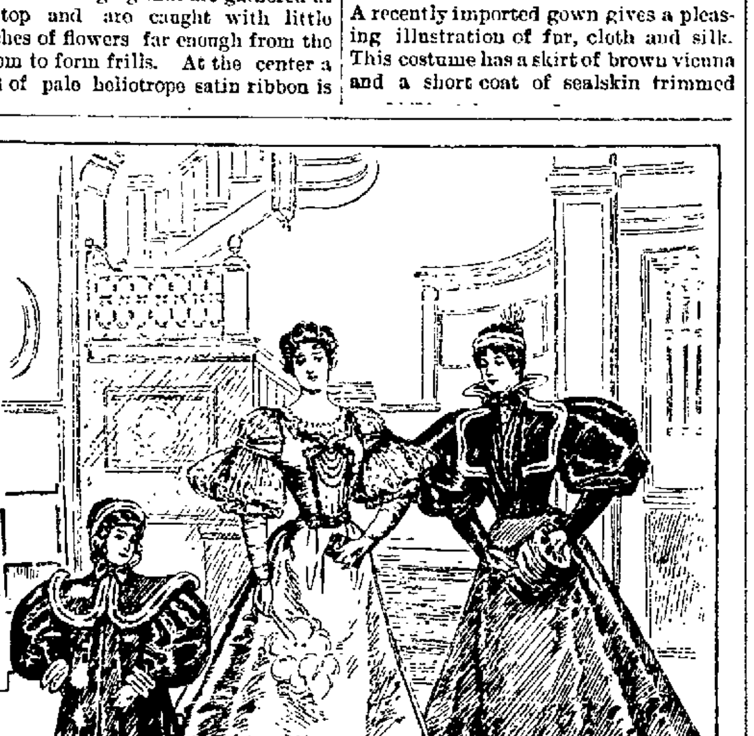
PRESENT FASHIONS.

A CLIMAX OF RICH MATERIALS AND ELEGANT TRIMMINGS.

Overelaborate Gowns a Conspicuous Feature—Fancy Waists Continue to Please. How Ermine Is Employed This Season. Old Styles Revived—Evening Gowns.

The wheel of fashion is at a standstill for the moment. With each revolution the modes have become more and more accentuated until the climax appears to have been reached. The season started with rich fabrics, but simply and quietly made; now these same beautiful fabrics are overloaded with trimming, and overelaborate gowns are the result. Despite the attempt to relegate the fancy waist to the background of fashion, it has blossomed afresh in more elegant and expensive materials than ever, and chiffon, spangled, embroidered and plain, is quite as much employed, being used in some of the dark shades for waists to cloth gowns. Willful extravagance must have furnished the inspiration for the fashion of combining real lace and furs. Trimmings of fur of all kinds are very much used, but only the finest furs are in good taste for trimming evening gowns.

One of the most fashionable furs this year, abroad, is ermine, but it is being used with admirable reticence. Imported garments make it appear that ermine is merely allowed to suggest its existence—that is to say, it is permitted to form a yoke, a waistcoat, or linings and facings. It is rarely allowed to make a whole garment. In this decree lurks wisdom, for ermine is not a fur suited to wearing in masses, but when employed with discretion, it certainly has charms. As a lining for an opera cloak it is admirable; an ermine waistcoat is also ideal, with a dark cloth coat and skirt. A recently imported gown gives a pleasing illustration of fur, cloth and silk. This costume has a skirt of brown vicuna and a short coat of sealskin trimmed with ermine, showing a vest of bright green silk and a cravat of cream colored lace laid over cream colored satin.



CHILD'S COAT. EVENING GOWN. WALKING COSTUME.

Remarkably pretty toques are made with ermine brims, shaded ospreys and colored velvet crowns, and ermine forms a very good lining to sealskin muffs. Having said this, its virtues are about exhausted so far as adults are concerned, but children with yellow locks, red cheeks and blue eyes may be most becomingly dressed in a pale blue cloth loose coat, with a short, round cape, edged with ermine, and a close fitting bonnet to match. Had the coat, by the way, been of green cloth, then beaver would have been the fur to choose. Fur trimmings are not confined to ermine. Indeed the most popular furs for this purpose are mink, sable, astrakhan and Persian lamb.

Numbered with revivals is the princess dress for middle aged ladies with stout figures. When constructed of black brocade satin and trimmed with Persian lamb and white lace, the acme of elegance is attained. The Louis Seize coat is another revival.

A charming evening gown is made of black satin, with a cream spotted net underbodice and trimmings of jet. The skirts of evening dresses are usually plain, but variety is given by plaiting the skirt on either side of the front from the waist down a little below the hips and trimming these plaits with bands of lace, jet or embroidery.

Some of the newest skirts have three flat plaits arranged on either side of the front, which widen out in flutes at the bottom.

ALICE VARNUM.

The Welcome Ruche.

To the economical woman the high stock collar must always be a trial. It soils so easily and is so expensive to replace now that immense bows are the order of the day. But relief is at hand, for the Paris gowns show a frilling of ribbon or net inside the collars. They are soft to the face and quite sufficient protection for velvet or light colors of the stock, which is still in favor.

Chicken a la Creole.

Take a can of tomatoes, strain, adding salt, pepper, small piece of butter, curry powder and onion juice if desired. Put into the chafing dish and boil with a cupful of rice about five minutes. Add about a pint of cold chicken cut into square inch pieces. Heat thoroughly and serve at once.

BURNHAM'S ADVENTURE.

Stranded on an Island, He Became Crazy and Had a Perilous Swim.

Parties from Snake river, Idaho, tell of a remarkable experience of Scotty Burnham, a placer miner. Scotty was desirous of examining an island in the middle of the river, but the water was exceedingly treacherous around the island, and he put it off for some time. Finally he made a bold resolution to reach the coveted ground, which he believed very rich.

He started for the island in a small boat, and after hard work succeeded in reaching it, but as he jumped out of the boat he fell and the boat was kicked backward into the current and went flying away with all of Scotty's blankets and provisions. He built a fire and waited, expecting some one to come along on the bank of the river, but he waited in vain. He killed some birds with rocks and ate them almost raw. How he lived through the bitter cold night he himself does not know, for he became crazed.

For days he remained on the island, and then, rushing wildly into the river, succeeded in swimming to the shore, over 100 yards, through whirling rapids that it was believed no human being could live in for a minute. His madness led him to the act which saved his life. He is now in a fair way to recover, but it will be some time before he will be able to completely throw off the effects of his Crusoelike experience.—Denver Republican.

A WHISKY OCTOPUS.

What Mr. Little Found In a Flask of Georgia Moonshine.

A Mr. Little, who lives near Chestnut mountain, some two or three weeks ago, while in Gainesville, bought a half pint of blind tiger whisky. He and his brother, who was with him at the time, drank a little over half of the stuff, and upon arriving at home hid out the remainder to get a morning nip. Next morning, bright and early, he went out there to where he had left the flask, but when he picked it up to empty the contents where they would do the most good he noticed a small gray substance, about as large as a pea, floating around in the bottle. He eyed the contents very critically, and with a pang of regret at being knocked out of his morning dram he corked the bottle and laid it away to await developments.

The thing began growing, and growing rapidly. It is said to have grown until it has almost filled the bottle and is of toughness akin to rubber. Innumerable tentacles have grown at intervals around the body, and it is assuming a very satanic like appearance. Eminent physicians have examined it, but say they don't know what it is, except one, who maintains that it is a miniature devil, and further maintains that all the liquor sold in the city is full of the same sort.—Gainesville (Ga.) Eagle.

PLANS FOR A NEW PARTY.

The National Council of Patriotic Organizations In Sessions.

The National Council of Patriotic Organizations has been in annual session in Washington. Delegates from all the prominent Patriotic orders were present, representing over 3,000,000 members. A platform of principles was formulated as follows: Demanding that stringent laws be enacted by congress to restrict immigration; that no public funds be appropriated for any sectarian purposes, and indorsing the proposed sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States; that no state shall grant the right of suffrage to any person not a citizen of the United States; demanding that all property, public property alone excepted, be subject to equal taxation.

A committee was appointed to attend the national conventions of the political parties for the purpose of inducing them to incorporate these principles into their platforms, and, in the event that none of the political parties recognizes these principles, then steps will be taken to form an American party. The National Council is working to secure unity of political action by the membership of all Patriotic orders.—Washington Post.

He Needed Animal Food.

Feeling the need of medicine the other day, Pat applied to a doctor with whom he was acquainted. Medicus asked the symptoms, felt the pulse, examined the tongue and did whatever else professional etiquette demanded. Then he said:

"Patrick, you're run down a bit, that's all. What you need is animal food."

And Pat departed quite contented. About two days afterward the doctor happened to think of his case and called on Pat in the stable.

"Well, Pat," said he, "how are you getting on with the treatment?"

"Oh, shure, sir," said Pat, "Oi manage all right with the grain and oats, but it's dommed hard with the chopped hay."—Portland Express.

Sensible Farmers.

The reports from the corn districts indicate that the farmers propose to hold a large portion of the crop for higher prices. It was expected that the market would be flooded as soon as the fields were gathered, but so far the shipments have been comparatively small, and the product is being cribbed in great quantities by those who are not willing to let it go until they can realize a fair profit on it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Suing For a Town Site.

Five heirs of Peter Cassady at Princeton, Ills., have sued for the site of South Omaha. The litigation involves nearly $1,000,000. They base their claim on a technicality in the original transfers of the land years ago when it was of little value.

The claim involves 238 acres. Part of this belongs now, or formerly belonged, to the South Omaha Land company and is platted into blocks and lots.

Saved His Life

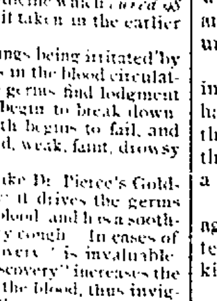
—by a fortunate discovery in the nick of time. Hundreds of persons suffering from consumption have had the progress of the disease stopped, and have been brought back to life and health by the "Golden Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce

Years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, now chief **consulting physician** to the Invalids' Hotel **and Surgical Institute** of Buffalo, N. Y., **recognizing the fact** that consumption was **essentially a germ** disease, and that a remedy **which would drive** the germs and their **poisons from the blood** would cure consumption, **at last found** a medicine which *cured 98 per cent.* of all cases, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease.

The tissues of the lungs being irritated by the germs and poisons in the blood circulating through them, the germs find lodgment there, and the lungs begin to break down. Soon the general health begins to fail, and the person feels languid, weak, faint, drowsy and confused.

This is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden **Medical** Discovery; it drives the germs and poisons from the blood and has a soothing effect upon the dry cough. In cases of bronchitis the "Discovery" is invaluable.

"Golden Medical Discovery" increases the amount and quality of the blood, thus invigorating and fortifying the system against disease and builds up wholesome flesh and strength after wasting diseases, as fevers pneumonia, grip and other debilitating affections.



J. M. Hite, Esq.

Jno. M. Hite, of *Audubon, Audubon Co., Ia.*, says: "I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and chest, and I suffered intensely with it. I tried several of our best physicians here and they gave up all hopes of my recovery, and thought I would have to die. I would cough and spit blood for hours, and I was pale and weak. I was greatly discouraged when I began the use of the 'Discovery,' but I soon got better. It has been five years since I took it and have had no return of that trouble since."

Quelling Her Anger.

Mr. McSwat heard a noise in the kitchen and went out to investigate. He found Mrs. McSwat in a high state of indignation and freeing her mind with great fluency, the victim of the vocal storm being the kitchen maid, who was vainly trying to explain matters.

"What's this, Lobelia?" he asked. "What is the trouble?"

"The trouble!" echoed Mrs. McSwat. "The trouble is that this careless, ignorant"—

"Be careful, Lobelia. You promised me the other day that the next time you lost your temper you would count 25 before you said anything, and here you are"—

"I know I did. I forgot. One, two, three, four—I tell you, though, Billiger, I've stood more from that girl than I ever did from any other, and she gets worse all the time—three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine—this morning she burned the coffee, left the milk where the cat got at it and broke my best china teapot—twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, sev—I give her two afternoons off every week, too, and half the time I have to do the dishes over again or find them all greasy and stuck together, and I'm not going to stand it any longer—thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five! Now, then, you brazen, impudent, good for nothing dowdy, I told you the next time you let that happen and tried to lie out of it you'd be sorry. Here's two weeks' wages, and you can pack up your traps and get away from here right now!"—Chicago Tribune.

Allen's Discovery for Piles

Allen's Discovery for Piles will cure blind, bleeding and itching piles when all other treatments have failed. It stops the itching at once, eases the soreness, acts as a poultice and absorbs the tumors. It is a new discovery that cures piles. Prepared only for piles and itching and chafing, and nothing else. Ask today for Allen's Discovery. Sent by mail. 50¢. Address Allen's Discovery, Box 88 LeRoy, N. Y

One Minute Cough cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief.

He Wanted to Know.

"They say Henpeck's wife died unexpectedly."

"Yes. Henpeck gave her the wrong medicine."

"Was it a mistake?"—Life.

When most needed it is not unusual for your family physician to be away from home. Such was the experience of Mr. J. Y. Schenck, editor of the Caddo, Ind. Ter., Banner, when his little girl, two years of age, was threatened with a severe attack of croup. He says: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor, but as our family physician was out of town I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved her immediately. I will not be without it in the future." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by L. H. Flocken Druggist.

Coughing irritates the delicate organs and aggravates the disease. Instead of waiting, try One Minute Cough Cure. It helps at once, making expectoration easy, reduces the soreness and inflammation. Everyone likes it.

Mill Hands Work Hard In Japan.

The operatives in Japan mills are not to be envied. They work every day, there being no Sunday, and the hours range from 12 to 17. The rate of work, however, is slow, and there are frequent holidays.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Company, druggists' Marion O.

One Minute Cough Cure is a popular remedy for croup. Safe for children and adults.

Hard to Open.

The hard luck drummer, who had not done any business all day, was seated in front of the only hotel in the town, pulling vigorously at a Pittsburg stogy and trying to write down the orders he had not taken with a pencil that had no point on it.

"Got a knife?" he inquired of the rural representative sitting opposite him.

The man handed over a suspicious looking piece of black cutlery with one blade in it. The drummer tried to open it in the ordinary way, but only succeeded in putting a beautiful fringe on his finger nails. Then he went at it with his teeth, but the knife slipped and sent a cold chill up his spinal column.

"I beg your pardon," said he, turning to the owner of the knife, "but have you any objection to my throwing this thing against that building over there? That's the way we used to open a knife like this when I was a boy."

"Waal, yes," replied the man of agricultural knowledge; "'sides, the feller wut owns the buildin might kick."

"On the square, now," continued the drummer seriously, "have you ever had this knife open?"

"Yep."

"When?"

"'Bout seven years ago."

"Huh!"

"You see," went on the farmer, stroking his Spanish moss whiskers, "I stirred up a pot of glue with that air knife one time, and fergot ter wipe the blade afore I closed it, so"—

"Do you ever indulge in anything to drink?" interrupted the knight of the road.

"Generally when any person borries my knife," replied the farmer with a broad grin. And they disappeared into the hotel.—Chicago Post.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the New Great South American Kidney Cure This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. B. Foye, druggist Marion, O.

If suffering with piles, it will interest you to know that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. This medicine is a specific for all complaints of this character and if instructions (which are simple) are carried out, a cure will result. We have tested this in numerous cases and always with like results It never fails.

Murder to His Art.

Prospective Tenant—I was given to understand that this house was a mile away from the railroad, but I hear a steam whistle this very minute. I can't stand the noise. It just drives me wild.

Prospective Landlady—But, my dear sir, that is not a steam whistle. It is only my son practicing on a flute.

Prospective Tenant—Oh, very well. One cannot coerce a railroad company, you know, but one can kill a boy. Yes, I think I'll take these rooms.—Boston Transcript.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL. } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Spared For Further Mischief.

"Madam," said the new boarder, "one of your family came very near dying last night."

"Indeed. I was not aware that any one was ill. Who was it?"

"The man in the room next to mine who played the cornet till 3 a. m." He stopped just in time to save his life."—Detroit Free Press.

No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure One Minute Cough Cure. This will relieve all annoyances, cure the most severe cough and give you rest and health. Can you afford to do without it?

Highest Quality, Purity and Flavor

at moderate prices, have made

SOUDERS' ELEGANT FLAVORING EXTRACTS

popular with all discriminating and prudent cooks and housewives.

"I Can Now Eat Anything."

These words occur in thousands of letters written by persons grateful for the relief afforded by LYON'S SEVEN WONDERS, which absolutely cures

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, All Stomach Diseases,

No matter of how long standing, and speedily restores the sufferer to perfect health.

Heart, Kidney and Liver Troubles,

Which are often a sequence of impaired digestion, find a safe and speedy cure in

LYON'S Seven Wonders.

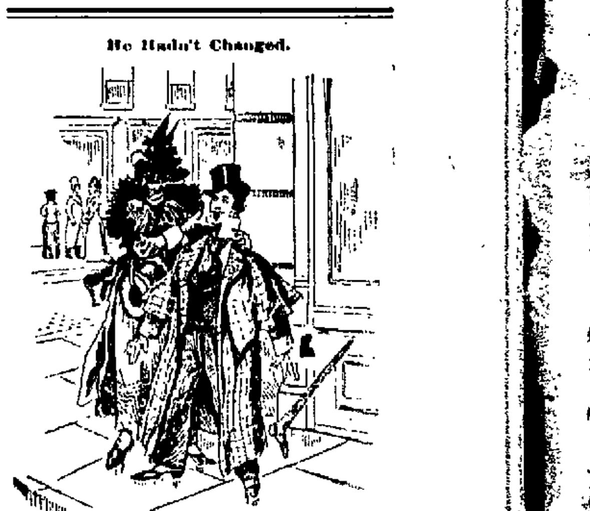
You can get it of your druggist. Price, $1.00 a box (60 doses), or address

The Lyon Medicine Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

☞ We guarantee this remedy to cure or money refunded.

For sale at Flocken's Drug Store.

He Hadn't Changed.

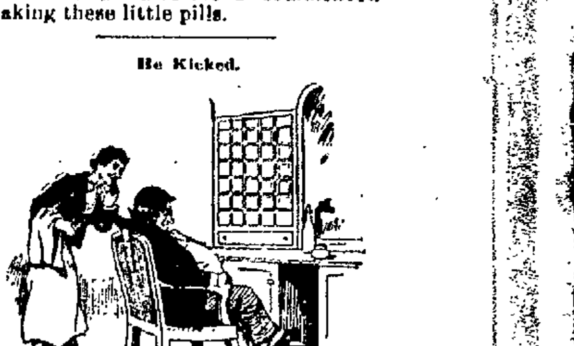


Ex-Nurse—Law, chile, dar yo' is! Don't yo' 'member yo' ole nuss, Honey? I often held yo' on my lap and kissed dose baby lips. Yes, chile, yo' look just de same. I knowed yo' in a minute.—Texas Siftings.

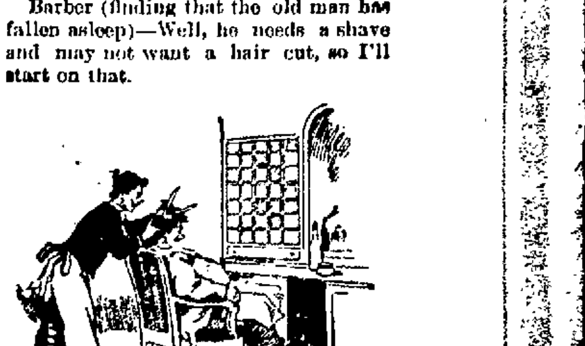
Major C. T. Picton is manager of the State Hotel, at Denison, Texas, which the traveling men say is one of the best hotels in that section. In speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy Major Picton says: "I have used it myself and in my family for several years, and take pleasure in saying that I consider it an infallible cure for diarrhœa and dysentery. I always recommend it, and have frequently administered it to my guests in the hotel, and in every case it has proven itself worthy of unqualified endorsement. For sale by L. H. Flocken, Druggist.

Wife—Here's an account of a man who shot himself rather than suffer the pangs of indigestion. Husband—The fool! Why didn't he take DeWitt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking these little pills.

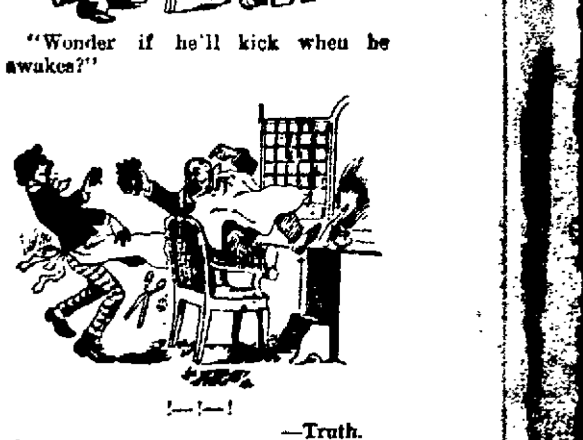
He Kicked.



Barber (finding that the old man has fallen asleep)—Well, he needs a shave and may not want a hair cut, so I'll start on that.



"Wonder if he'll kick when he awakes?"



—Truth.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers for biliousness, indigestion, constipation. A small pill, a prompt cure.

THE DAILY STAR.

By W. G. HARDING.

Founded in 1877. Reestablished 1884.

ISSUED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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Delivered by Carrier	10¢ per week.
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Prompt complaint of irregular service is requested.

COUNTING ROOM TELEPHONE 51.

Advertising rates on application. The STAR guarantees its advertisers more than double the circulation of any daily paper in Marion or the Thirteenth Congressional District, and the largest weekly circulation in Marion County.

EIGHT PAGES.

THURSDAY - - - DECEMBER 26

Do the ministers who think it so wicked to even talk of fighting regard running as commendable?

Well, there is consolation in the reflection that it will be a whole year before we shall again see it spelled "Xmas"

The fellow who predicted, in a moment of mental anguish and desperation, rain, snow, sleet and colder hit it with greater accuracy than is usually the case.

The proposed bond issue is quite popular at this time, when so many heads of families are in position to sympathize with the government in its great need of money.

The balmy weather of Christmas ended so abruptly that the paragraph THE STAR had written advertising Marion as a winter resort will be left standing in type indefinitely.

Uncle Sam did not receive a resignation from Ambassador Bayard as a Christmas gift. so far as heard from. It would seem that Bayard overlooked a happy and opportune occasion for doing a very popular thing.

The sheriff of Hardin county knows a thing or two. He said the prize fight advertised to take place in Kenton would not occur, and it didn't. Occasionally a sheriff bobs up who recognizes his duty and at once refreshes the whole country by performing it.

A number of successive governors of Kansas have refused to sign death warrants, and as a result forty-seven murderers await execution. There should either be a change of Kansas law or the election of a governor who possesses some regard for it as it now stands.

The republican congress worked on Christmas day to consider two revenue bills, presented in repouse to President Cleveland's financial message. Democratic members are a little afraid of the measures, and asked three days for discussion, which were not granted.

The financial flurry is all over now, and some of the Wall street brokers who sold at a loss in a scramble to get out from under what appeared to be a coming crash, feel very foolish over their fear. The lesson taught is that Americans should not lose faith in the country every time Wall street shows fright.

The news from Cuba is more encouraging to those who are in sympathy with the struggling insurgents The first telegrams giving information of the march upon Havana under Maceo and Gomez have had confirmation by later reports. One thing is certain, that Captain General Martinez de Campos has lost control of the telegraph wires.

Canada has grown extremely excited over the episode growing out of the Venezuelan matter. The Canadians would apparently create the impression that they would not fancy being annexed to the United States. But they should not get unnecessrrily funny, the desire to have them annexed has not as yet become greatly popular over here.

It is most refreshing to learn of one coroner who has found out something positive about a strange and mysterious death. There was great doubt as to what caused Luizi Arzella's death, in New York, but when the coroner announced boldly and unequivocally that Arzella's sudden taking off was the result of a broken heart speculation ceased. After this the coroner should be treated to greater respect. One has been discovered who knows something for sure.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

CONGRESSMEN'S AGES

CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Morrill of Vermont Heads the List at Eighty-six, and From This the Ages Run Down to Thirty Years—Age as It Relates to Statesmanship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—[Special]—We are always interested in the ages of the men we know. In the galleries of the senate and house of representatives one of the questions most frequently asked by visitors is as to the age of those of the statesmen on the floor below who attract their attention. The oldest man in congress is Senator Morrill of Vermont, whose age at nearest birthday (April 10) is 86. The youngest man in congress is Norman A. Mozley of Missouri, who is just 30.

Average Age In Senate and House.

While the average age of senators is nearly 57 years the average age of members of the house of representatives is only a little over 49 years.

The table of ages for the senators is as follows:

86—Morrill, Vt.
78—Palmer, Ills.
77—Harris, Tenn.
76—Bate, Tenn.
75—Pugh, Ala
72—Sherman, O.
71—Morgan, Ala.
70—Gear, Ia
69—Hawley, Conn ; Hoar, Mass ; George, Miss
68—Platt, Conn.; Voorhees, Ind., Stewart, Nev.
66—Cullom, Ills ; Turpie, Ind , Allison, Ia.
65—Teller, Colo , Vest, Mo , Jones, Nev
64—Peffer, Kan , Frye, Me , Walthall, Miss , Proctor, Vt
63—Gordon, Ga ; Mills, Tex
62—Cameron, Pa , Quay, Pa
61—Pasco, Fla., Call, Fla , Cockrell, Mo
60—Lindsay, Ky , Caffery, La , Chandler, N H , Sewell, N. J · Squire, Wash
59—Shoup, Ida , Hale, Me , Murphy, N. Y.
58—Barrows, Mich ; Gallinger, N. H.
57—Blackburn, Ky., McMillan, Mich , Davis, Minn.
56—Jones, Ark , Perkins, Cal , Bacon, Ga., Gorman, Md
55—Gray, Del , Roach, N D , Vilas, Wis , Gibson, Md
54—Berry, Ark.; Aldrich, R. I.; Elkins, W. Va.
53—Daniel, Va.; Mitchell, Wis.
52—Nelson, Minn.; Hill, N. Y.
51—Warren, Wy.
50—Brice, O , Mitchell, Or
49—Baker, Kan , Wetmore, R. I
48—Allen, Neb , Thurston, Neb ; Tillman, S. C ; Martin, Va ; Faulkner, W. Va.
47—Wolcott, Colo., Hansbrough, N. D.; Pettigrew, S. D.
46—Blanchard, La.
45—Lodge, Mass ; Wilson, Wash
44—Dubois, Ida , Mantle, Mon , Smith, N J.· Clark, Wy
42—White, Cal.; Chilton, Tex.
41—Carter, Mon., McBride, Or.; Irby, S C , Kyle, S D
38—Pritchard, N. C.
32—Butler, N C

The table of ages for members of the house is as follows:

72—Grow, Pa
71—Harris, O
69—Daniels, N Y
68—Sperry, Conn , Clark, Mo.
67—Clardy, Ky
66—Walker, Mass ; Danford, O , Stewart, Wis.
65—Culberson, Tex.; Willis, Del.; Lefevre, N Y , Stahle, Pa
64—Stephenson, Mich , Halterman, Pa
63—Livingston, Ga , Dingley, Me , McCormick, N Y., Stroud, N. C Cockrell, Tex , Walker, Va
62—Hepburn, Ia ; Fletcher, Minn ; Hulick, O ; Grosvenor, O., Northway, O ; Griswold, Pa
61—Hilborn, Cal ; Bowers, Cal , Hitt, Ills ; Updegraff, Ia , Baker, Kan
60—Cobb, Ala , Wheeler, Ala ; Avery, Mich.; Curtis, N. Y.; Phillips, Pa · Powers, Vt.
59—Henry, Conn ; Cannon, Ills ; Tracey, Mo , Low, N. Y , Grout, Vt.
58—Lester, Ga , Hatch, Ind., Spalding, Mich , Gibson, Tenn , Cox, Tenn , Patterson, Tenn
57—Neill, Ark · McCreary, Ky , Cobb, Mo., Strong, O.· Brumm, Pa ; Elliott, S C
56—Turner, Ga.; Wood, Ills.; Steele, Ind ; Leighty, Ind , Broderick, Kan, Reed, Me.; Boutelle, Me , Money, Miss , Sulloway, N. H., Shannon, N Y., Howe, N Y , McClure, O ; Arnold, R I
55—Henderson, Ia , Perkins, Ia , Baker, Md , Poole, N Y , Gillett, N Y , Sorg, O , Wilson, O., Mahon, Pa.· Abbott, Tex ; Otey, Va , Minor, Wis , Catron, N. M.
54—Harrison, Ala , Johnson, Cal.; Lacey, Ia , Hull, Ia , Blue, Kan , Hunter, Ky , Buck, La , Coffin, Md., Wright, Mass , Morse, Mass , Baker, N H., Cummings, N Y , Linney, N C , Bingham, Pa , Sayers, Tex
53—Black, Ga , Connolly, Ills ; Clark, Ia , Evans, Ky , Meyer, La.; Ogden, La.; Draper, Mass , Bankhead, Ala , Miner, N. Y., Huff, Pa , Hutcheson, Tex , Turner, Va , Hyde, Wash , Dovener, W Va , Griffin, Wis
52—Knox, Mass , Thomas, Mich , Clarke, Ala., Bishop, Mich , Crump, Mich , Hurley, N Y , Payne, N. Y , Clickering, N Y , Taft, O , Hermann, Or , Brosius, Pa ; Stone (C. C W.), Pa , Richardson, Tenn , Jenkins, Wis.
51—Barham, Cal , Lawson, Ga , Woodman, Ills , Curtis, Ia , Calderhead, Kan , Cowen, Md , Milnes, Mich , Spencer, Miss , De Armond, Mo , Howell, N J , Ray, N Y , Fenton, O , Woomer, Pa , Pickler, S D ; McDearmon, Tenn., Huling, W. Va.
50—Hill, Conn , Russell, Ga., Crisp, Ga.; Dockery, Mo , Tarsney, Mo , Strode, Neb.; Gardner, N. J , Brewster, N Y , Beach, O., Reyburn, Pa.; McMillin, Tenn , Pendleton, Tex.
49—Loud, Cal., Hopkins, Ills , Downing, Ills , Smith, Ills , Burton, Mo , Wadsworth, N Y , Robinson, Pa , Erdman, Pa , Stone (W. A.), Pa , Talbert, S. C , Strait, N. C , Tyler, Va , Barney, Wis
48—Hadley, Ills , Hardy, Ind ; Snover, Mich.; Allen, Miss , Catchings, Miss , Bartlett, N. Y , Bromwell, O , Layton, O , Scranton, Pa , Hicks, Pa , Dalzell, Pa , Miller, W Va
47—Maddox, Ga , White, Ills , Reeves, Ills.; Royse, Ind , Kirkpatrick, Kan , Newlands, Neb , Parker, N J , Crain, Tex , Meredith, Va
46—Sparkman, Fla , Cooke, Ills , Henry, Ind., Hendrick, Ky , Owens, Ky , Boatner, La , Crowther, Mo , Joy, Mo , DeWitt, O , Watson, O , Adams, Pa., Codding, Pa., Jones, Va , Cook, Wis , Murphy, A. T
45—Terry, Ark , Dinsmore, Ark , Johnson, Ind ; Hager, Ia , Pugh, Ky , Treloar, Mo., Lockhart, N C , Johnson, N D , Ellis, Or , Cooper, Tex , Yoakum, Tex , Babcock, Wis
44—McCulloch, Ark , McRae, Ark , Bell, Colo , Gillett, Mass , McCall, Mass , Corliss, Mich , Kyle, Miss , Hainer, Neb , Stewart, N J , Southard, O , Burton, O., Arnold, Pa., Latimer, S. C , Gamble, S. D , Washington, Tenn , McKenney, Va , Otjen, Wis
43—McLachlan, Colo , Russell, Conn , McGann, Ills , Warren, Ills , Murphy, Ills , Tracewell, Ind , Robertson, La , Rusk, Md , Wellington, Md , Apsley, Mass , Hall, Mo , Loudenslager, N. J , Fowler, N J , Pearson, N C , Van Voorhis, O , Taylor, O , Wanger, Pa
42—Little, Ark , Maguire, Cal , Bartlett, Ga , Aldrich, Ills , Moody, Mass , McCleary, Minn , Denny, Miss , Bartholdt, Mo , Leisenring, Pa , Stokes, S. C , Anderson, Tenn , Bell, Tex , Tucker, Va
41—Shafroth, Colo , Prince, Ills , Graff, Ills , Faris, Ind , Price, La , Aitken, Mich , Williams, Miss , McEwan, N. J , Odell, N. Y , Woodard, N. C , Heiner, Pa , Bull, R. I , Brown, Tenn
40—Towney, Minn , Kern, Neb , Sherman, N. Y , Skinner, N. C , Acheson, Pa
39—Stallings, Ala , Cooper, Fla , Moses, Ga., Tate, Ga., Miller, Kan , Linton, Mich , Heatwole, Minn , Eddy, Minn , Hooker, N. Y , Leonard, Pa , Ellett, Va
38—Mercer, Neb , Meiklejohn, Neb , Dayton, W. Va
37—Dolliver, Ia , Miles, Md , Barrett, Mass ; Towne, Minn , Pitney, N. J , Fischer, N. Y , Walsh, N. Y , Shuford, N. C , Kulp, Pa
36—Robbins, Ala , Overstreet, Ind , Cousins, Ia , Smith, Mich , Wilber, N. Y , Shaw, N. Y , Hart, Pa , Doolittle, Wash , McCall, Tenn , Crowley, Tex , Cannon, Utah
35—Hemenway, Ind , Curtis, Kan , Long, Kan , Hubbard, Mo , McLaurin, S. C , Mondell, Wy
34—Wilson, Ida , Lorimer, Ills , Colson, Ky , Hartman, Mon
33—Howard, Ala , Simpkins, Mass , Swanson, Va , Underwood, Ala , Flynn, O. T
32—Foss, Ills , Henly, Ind , Atwood, Mass ; Bennett, N. Y , Salzer, N. Y , Quigg, N. Y , Fairchild, N. Y , Black, N. Y , Southwick, N. Y , Rapley, Tex
31—Watson, Ind , Foote, N. Y , Mahany, N. Y , Sauerhering, Wis
30—Fitzgerald, Mass , Mozley, Mo , McClellan, N. Y , Settle, N. C

WALTER WELLMAN.

HE MAY BE A CONGRESSMAN.

A Detroit Newsboy Appointed as a Page In the House.

One of the most interesting and praiseworthy appointments made by Doorkeeper Glenn of the house of representatives, whose personal staff consists of something like 200 employees, is that of Albert La Riviere of Detroit to be a page on the floor of the house. He was appointed on the recommendation of Representative Corliss of Detroit and was selected by the Newsboys' association of that city as their representative in congress.

When the news of Albert's appointment reached the boys, they held a rousing ratification meeting in Detroit, at which a letter was read from Congressman Corliss, holding out to the successful boy the hope that he might become a great statesman some day, as other boys have who began as pages in the senate or house, and resolutions were adopted thanking the congressman for the compliment paid the association, and saying that Albert La Riviere was chosen because the boys thought him to be the most deserving one in the lot.

When leaving Detroit, he was escorted to the station by 149 newsboys, two brass bands and several leading citizens. Speeches were made by the citizens and the newsboys, and Albert, who was advised about how to conduct himself in Washington, was obliged to mount the platform of the car and outline his policy with regard to public questions. All he could say was that he would be as good a representative of the newsboys of Detroit as he knew how to be. The new page was sworn into office the other day, and a hearty greeting was given him by the many other nimble footed boys who wait on the congressmen, all of whom think it is somewhat of a novelty for a newsboy to be transformed into a page

He is a slightly built, bright faced boy, quite intelligent and hopes to succeed in getting into congress some day as a member. William Alden Smith, one of the new members of the Michigan delegation, was formerly a newsboy on the railroad for which he is now the general counsel. With Mr. Smith's example before him, Albert La Riviere thinks there is a good chance for him.—New York Sun.

NOVELTIES OF ELECTRICITY.

The Coming Swiss Exhibition Will Surpass All Others In This.

The Swiss National exposition, which begins at Geneva on May next and terminates on Oct. 15, bids fair, in the matter of interesting novelties, to surpass any national display made since the centennial. A full account of its scope is given by United States Consul Ridgley, at Geneva, in a report to the state department, and he says that Swiss residents in America are invited to make exhibits Probably because Theodore Turrettini, mayor of Geneva and the most distinguished electrical engineer in Europe, is president of the exposition the electrical exhibit will be the finest ever seen. The river Rhine supplies 12,000 horsepower, to be electrically transmitted six miles to the grounds. There will be a traveling footpath operated by electricity, traversing the great machinery hall; horseless cabs driven by electricity, appliances for aerial navigation, a multiplying valve pump, process for making paper and fabrics, tests of strength of metals by electricity and many other electrical appliances.

Professor Pictet will display his invention for producing intense cold and will exhibit the uses of this low temperature, such as in the purification of perfumes and chemicals, the cure of dyspepsia by a cold Turkish bath process, disinfecting and the production of an illuminating gas 50 times more powerful than ordinary coal gas

Other features will be a Swiss village, an aquarium where the spectator is beneath the water and a Himalaya railway wherein travelers climb to the top of a great tower by means of a car running on a cable

A WIDE AWAKE MAN.

David Jones Does Not Sleep For Weeks at a Time.

David Jones of Anderson, Ind., who attracted the attention of the medical profession two years ago by a sleepless spell of 93 days and last year by another spell which extended over 131 days, is beginning on another, which he fears will be more serious than the preceding ones He was put on the circuit jury three weeks ago, and, has not slept for 20 days and nights. He does not experience any bad effects whatever from the spell, nor did he during his 131 days. During that spell he attended to all of his farm business He says now that he feels as though he never will sleep again.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Senator Davis Getting Superstitious.

Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota has reached the superstitious stage of his presidential boom His literary bureau has been in active working order for some time past, and it was not until the Republican national committee fixed the date of the next convention that Senator Davis received his first ominous visitation. It turns out that he was born on the 16th of June, and, as the Republican convention is called to meet on that date. he firmly believes that the omen is a good one for him In a good natured way he has told some of his friends that the fact of calling the convention to meet on his birthday is an indication to his advantage.—New York Sun.

Wants Part of New York.

William Edwards, an attorney of Alexandria, Ind , has gone to New York to lay claim to an estate that is valued at $30,000,000. It lies in the central part of the city and is covered by a 99 year lease, in many respects like that of the famous Harlem estate claim He says it is by no means a myth and that he has it already worked out and ready to present. John R. Hondst of Muncie, he says, is one of the heirs.

ABOUT THEMSELVES.

WHAT CONGRESSMEN SAY IN THEIR BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

Many of Them Passed Their Boyhood In Humble Surroundings—Curious Phases of Human Nature—Henry Clay Miner's Career—The Delegate From Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—[Special]—It is always interesting to know what men think about themselves A very good idea of a man's character may often be formed from knowledge of what he says about himself and the importance which he attaches to particular episodes in his career One thing I have noticed in the biographies of congressmen printed in the Congressional Directory is the frequent mention of the boyhood of the subjects being passed amid humble surroundings. These biographies of course, are prepared by the statesmen themselves, and the large number of instances in which they dwell upon the struggles which they had in early life to obtain an education or a footing in the world indicates a general pride in the minds of successful men in the fact that they have been able to rise to high public stations despite all adverse conditions. By culling the pages of the Congressional Directory I could give possibly 50 or 100 instances of this sort, but a few examples will suffice to illustrate the idea. Mr. Lorimer of Chicago, for instance, tells us in his biography that he was "left at the age of 12 years to his own resources, was first an apprentice in the business of sign painting, and later worked in a slaughter house and drove a street car." After that he engaged in the real estate business, and finally got into politics and congress. Congressman White, also of Chicago, informs us that in 1867 he removed to Chicago, "a poor young man seeking employment, which he found in a lumber yard at $50 a month " Walter Evans, the new congressman from Louisville, who is also talked of as senator from Kentucky, records in the Congressional Directory that he is mostly self educated, alternating his few school days with work on the farm " and afterward "reading law at night, with no tutor but his own zeal "

Poor, but Proud.

Others like this sort of pride and frankness in public men. They are indicative of the genius of our country, which is almost invariably found rising from the humbler walks of life. I suppose that careful examination of the congressional biographies would show that three-fourths of the senators and representatives were born amid humble surroundings, most of them on farms, and that in early life they were inured to toil and privation.

Now and then we get in the Congressional Directory another phase of human nature Some of the statesmen are anxious to exploit their ancestry as well as themselves, which, I take it, is also a praiseworthy trait One should never be ashamed of his ancestry. An example of this sort is found in the case of Congressman Harris of Ohio, who tells us that his grandfather, John Harris, served in the Revolutionary war under General Washington and signalized himself for bravery in the battle of Monmouth, where his brother in law, John Hamilton, was shot down by his side, sprinkling him with his blood.

Congressman Buck of Louisiana not only mentions his family history, but gives us quite a romance connected with his own life Mr. Buck says he was born at Durrheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany. His father, Anton Buck, burgomaster of the village, became involved in a political revolution and found it prudent to migrate to the United States Shortly after the arrival of the Buck family at New Orleans both the parents and all the other children fell victims to the yellow fever, and the future congressman found shelter in the household of a countryman keeping a saloon and boarding house. Here, Mr. Buck says, he assisted in the work appertaining to the business without any schooling After four years of this service he attracted the attention of the principal of one of the public schools and was taken out of the saloon and started on the road toward an education. After a vain effort to enlist in the Confederate army he finally returned to the saloon worked for his board and lodging and studied law.

A Checkered Career.

Some of the statesmen are fond of telling us in their biographies all about their business career and connections Henry Clay Miner of New York city is one of this sort. Mr Miner informs us that in early life he studied the drug business, and has been more or less engaged in that business. Thirty years ago he went out in advance of Signor Blitz the magician and bird trainer. After that he was engaged with a circus, and eventually he became the head of a metropolitan theater, and then arose to the proprietorship of five popular Thespian resorts But this is not all. Besides his theatrical interests he takes a hand in directing the destinies of several great enterprises in which his capital is invested is president of a lithographing company, owns extensive phosphate interests in the south holds large blocks of railway and mining stock, directs a New York newspaper syndicate, is the owner of a large drug store and photographic material house, and is the compiler and publisher of an American dramatic directory

Congressman Brewster of Rochester gives in his biography some interesting particulars concerning the activity of the modern business man He is now first vice president of the bank of which he was cashier for 26 years is vice president of a trust company, director in still another bank, president of the Clearing House association, director in the Genesee Valley railroad, director in the Rochester and Irondequoit railroad, director in the Rochester and Lake Ontario railway, and director in the Eastman Kodak company He then gives a list of six or eight hospitals, scientific schools and other concerns in which he is trustee or governor Mr Brewster is evidently a very busy man, and the wonder is that he ever found time to come to congress

Western Breeziness.

Delegate Murphy of Arizona contributes to the volume of congressional biographies a characteristic western breeze. Early in life, he tells us he fitted himself for the part he was destined to play in a rich though undeveloped country. He followed the course of empire to the west, and on settling in Arizona was farseeing enough to realize that a land so rich in minerals and so fertile when properly irrigated must eventually come to the front Mr Murphy tells us also that he is in politics a Republican of the most stalwart stripe and that under his two years' leadership the territory made wonderful progress. WALTER WELLMAN.

WE ARE . . . . NOT 100 YEARS OLD!

CONSEQUENTLY ALIVE.

We have on hand at all times the BEST grades COAL IN LUMP AND NUT.

Coal in the Mines
Coal on the Cars
Coal in our Yards

We Havn't Money but Coal in Our Safes.

THE CELEBRATED

"Pocahontas Smokeless Coal!"

The Only Absolutely "SMOKELESS" COAL On Earth.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FUEL! NO SOOT! NO DIRT!

You Get it ONLY of

The Prendergast Lumber AND Coal Co.

IS PALMER COX A PLAGIARIST?

Phiz Drew Sprites Like Brownies Fifty Years Ago.

Mr. Shaw of Stockton, Cal., makes the startling charge that the celebrated Palmer Cox, the man who has always been supposed to have been the creator of the fascinating brownies, is a plagiarist, that he has stolen his ideas from other sources, that the brownies were the fancy of another man's brain and were disporting themselves after the manner of goblins when Mr. Cox, as Mr. Shaw elegantly puts it, "was still on spoon diet." In other words, according to the statement of this California Hawkshaw, Mr. Palmer Cox was but 4 years old when the brownies were first introduced to the public

It seems that one afternoon while Mr. Shaw was rummaging over some old books in the Stockton Public library he chanced to run across a bound volume of The Illustrated London News for the year 1845. Skimming lightly over its pages, he was somewhat taken aback when his eyes fell upon a quaint drawing of one Phiz. In this quaint drawing the lineaments and outlines of the celebrated Mr. Brownie plainly appeared.

Mr Shaw then proceeded to investigate further, and succeeded in unearthing a lot more brownies in elderly numbers of London Punch These were printed long, long ago, when Punch was a funny paper. There were swarms of brownies in them—Irishmen, Indians, policemen, Chinamen and soldiers—"all created," says Mr Shaw, referring to the event from which all Californians reckon time, "four or five years before gold was discovered in California "

Phiz is the pseudonym for Hablot Knight Browne. He had been an artist on Punch for many years, and had been the illustrator of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers " His success had at once established his reputation as one of the first among the comic artists of the day.

LOVE FOUND A WAY.

Even a Bulldog and Coal Tar Couldn't Balk These Lovers.

John Watson Hines, a young farmer of Wolcott, N. Y., after an ardent courtship asked early last week for the hand of his sweetheart. Miss Emma Eileen Beon, daughter of Joshua G. Beon, a neighboring farmer, and was nearly kicked out of the house. On Friday night the lovers prepared to elope

Mounted on a barrel, young Hines helped his sweetheart from her chamber and then fell into the barrel, covering himself with the contents, liquid coal tar

Forth rushed Pa Beon at the sound, followed by Kosciusko, his faithful and ferocious bulldog, and they chased the pair into the barn, where Hines' buggy was concealed The dog was boosted in through a hole and attacked the lovers, but he was speedily killed with a few well directed strokes of a pitchfork Then Pa Beon stormed, swore and shivered, for he was in his thin nightrobe, till the cold wind and the snow under his bare feet forced a compromise The whole party returned to the house, and the wedding was arranged for Christmas after which the old man was put to bed, from which he has not since risen Young Hines spoiled his best suit of clothes, but got his girl.

A Curious Fact.

It is a curious fact that there are 635 more persons and firms engaged in the liquor business in the prohibition state of Iowa than in Kentucky, where the manufacture of whisky is considered a fine art and its consumption an accomplishment.

JUST OPENED,

A NEW COAL OFFICE AND FEED DEPOT

At 116 West Church Street, rear of People's Store, where you can get the best quality of

Massillon, Jackson, Hocking and Brush Creek Coal

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Also Lehigh Valley and Scranton Hard Coals, all sizes, Baled Hay and Straw,

Grain and Mill Feed, all at lowest prices. Prompt delivery. We want your patronage and will make every effort to merit it. Call and be convinced.

M. W. HAINES.

COAL! BEST HARD AND SOFT COAL at Linsley & Lawrence's.

Telephone No. 6.

Removed - -

For Fall and Winter-1895 1896

W. G. WINNEK--

Has removed to second floor, corner East Center and State Streets, opposite Hotel Marion, where he is now prepared for the Fall and Winter trade, with specially selected styles for merchant tailors of all the latest novelties adapted to the prevailing fashions, for gentlemen's business and dress suits, overcoats and trousers. All garments made by Winnek are unsurpassed in cut, style and finish.

SMOKELESS COAL

JUST THE NICEST YOU EVER SAW.

Also Pittson Egg and Chestnut,
LeHigh Valley--all sizes, Scranton--all sizes,
And Massillon, Raymond City, Sedalia and
Hocking Coal

AT S. E. DeWOLFE'S.

NEW

Fall and Winter Goods.

Williams & Leffler

THE LEADING TAILORS,

Have now in stock all the Newest Designs, Colors and Mixtures. A great variety of Plain Goods, in all makes, which they will make up at the lowest possible prices, consistent with first-class workmanship. Satisfaction is always given.

18K RINGS

At Turney's.

We Want A Few Men. To represent us in cities and towns, soliciting orders for our high grade and complete line of Ornamental Shrubs, Trees, Hardy Roses, etc. Also men to work country trade on sale of our famous NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES, and full line Nursery Stock. Apply at once, stating age.

L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedmen,
St Paul, Minn.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms in fine modern residence, convenient to business. Terms reasonable. Enquire at Barrett's store, 113 south Main street. 3 7-tf

FOR SALE—Good lots and good homes in all parts of the city. 2tf
A. BARREN, over Kleinmaier Bros.

FOR SALE—Two desirable homes on Olney avenue, also a number of vacant lots, fine residence on Church street, also two dwelling houses on Main street, inquire of G. H. Wright. 271f

WANTED—Hundred pounds of old rags, clean muslin preferred. Will pay good price. Bring them to STAR office.

WANTED—Salesman to sell complete line of lubricating oils and greases. Good opportunity to proper party. Salary and commission. Garland Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 23t6

Cocoa and Chocolates Huyler's are unexcelled for Purity of Material and Deliciousness of Flavor. Their Pink Wrapper Vanilla Chocolate is a favorite for Eating and Drinking Grocers everywhere.

Real Estate BARGAINS.

FOR TERMS AND PRICES ENQUIRE OF

FRED W. PETERS,

Office on N. Main St., over Deposit Bank.

A cozy residence of 7 rooms, close to the business center of the city, south of the residence of Mrs. M. A. Peters, on south Prospect street.

The residence of Mrs. M. A. Peters, on south Prospect street, containing 10 rooms and bath room, with all modern improvements.

A good business block on north Main street.

A tract of land, on Jefferson street, of 3 and 37-100 acres.

RAILROAD TICKETS

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

W. J. WIANT, Ticket Broker.
In Wiant's Bookstore.

HANDY —FOR— COAL OR WOOD!

Our new up-town office is in room of the Marion Bazar.

Our Telephone is 169.

We solicit your Coal and Wood orders and believe we can satisfy you fully.

We can give prompt service.

You can order by 'phone or by calling at up-town office at Bazar or at our yards on Quarry street, west of Huber works

GROSSCUP & PLANK.

Always Get The Best At . . . . Anthony's.

STOLE A HORSE.

Two Men Take a Horse and Buggy from a Hitching Rail.

There was a pretty bold case of horse stealing at LaRue Christmas eve. A couple of fellows stepped into a grocery store in the village on that evening, and asked who a horse hitched on the outside belonged to. They were informed that Perry Gatschell was the owner and that he was in town and would be in the store in a few minutes.

When Gatschell came to get his rig it was gone and no trace of the two strangers could be found. The horse and buggy were both found on Christmas day near what is known as the Christian church, seven miles southwest of the village. There is no clue to thieves, although they stated at the grocery that they wanted to go to the church named.

PERSONAL.

Harry Zachman has returned from Shelby, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E Osbun spent Christmas in Kenton.

Charles Schweinfurth was down from Cleveland Christmas.

E. A. Bishop is home from a business trip through Indiana.

William Dee is home from the West to visit with his mother.

Arthur Roos, of Lima, spent Christmas with Marion friends.

Cam Stone is home from the West to remain over the holidays.

Mrs D. Berger, of Bucyrus, is the guest of friends in the city.

Rolla Perry came home to spend Christmas with his friends

T. J. McMurray spent Christmas with Mrs. McMurray, in Cincinnati.

Miss Reeves, of Columbus, O., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs Harry L Turl.

Mrs. J. M. Davidson left today for Owosso, Mich, to visit her daughter.

William Walsh is home of the road to spend a few days with his parents.

Mrs. J. B McMullin, or West Virginia, is visiting Dr. J. L. Hensley, of Cherry street.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Sullivan, of Lima, were the guests of T. Fahey over Christmas.

Miss Zoa Leonard, of LaRue, is the guest of Miss Ava Wilson, of north Main street.

H. J. Budd, of Knoxville, Iowa, is a guest of Mrs. A G. Crouse, on north Prospect street.

Lorenzo McGrath, a Cleveland attorney, spent Christmas with his parents in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Beatman and Miss Ethel Rathel, of Tiffin, are guests of friends in this city.

Mrs. Frank Cull and children have gone to Springfield to attend a wedding and spend the holidays.

Mr and Mrs. J. S. Beale, of Sandusky City, spent Christmas in this city the guest of Mr Beale's parents.

Mr. and Mrs C. McMillen, of West Virginia, are guests of S J. Baumgardner and family, south of town.

Miss Minnie Shields, of Washington C. H, is visiting her sister, Mrs James McWherten, of north Main street.

Miss Susanna Langley has just returned home after a very pleasant term's work in Noblesville, Ind., High school.

John Walsh, representative of C. C. Stoltz & Company, came in off the road Christmas to spend the day with his parents.

Miss Alice Blum is visiting at Covington, Ky, the guest of Mrs. F. Ritzhaupt, to remain until after the holidays.

M. A. Henry and wife, of east Center street, were called to Columbus on account of the serious illness of Mr. Henry's mother

Jacob Barth and sister, Margaret Barth, arrived from Cleveland yesterday to spend the holidays among relatives and friends.

Prof. Arthur Powell and family, accompanied by Mrs. Powell's father, S M. Franks, are spending a holiday vacation at Washington, Ohio, at the home of Mr. Powell's parents. Prof. Powell addresses the teachers' association there on Friday on "The Place of Music in the Public Schools."

Miss Barbara Barth is confined to her home of Greenwood street with an attack of tonsilitis

1896

Needs such as diaries, blank books of all rulings, inks, files, typewriter ribbons, carbons and papers.

C. G. WIANT,

Bookseller and Stationer.

IN COMMON PLEAS.

DAVID JENNER FILES A PETITION TO MARSHAL LIENS.

Harriet Gooding Files a Petition in Foreclosure—An Amended Answer Filed in Christman Case—A Supplemental Petition Filed in the Boesels Bank Case.

Crissinger & Quigley, this afternoon, filed a petition for David Jenner in the court of common pleas against Karl F. Krautler, Paulina Krautler, Frederick Jenner, Jacob F. Krauther, Karl G. Krauther, Gottlieb A Krauther, Emma Marshall, M. Marshall, C. L. Krauther, a minor, Mary L. Krautler, a minor, Wm. G. M. Krautler, a minor, John D. Krautler, a minor, Paulina Trefz, Jacob Trefz and George Mutchler.

The plaintiff sets up a judgment secured before M. V. Payne, a justice of the peace, March 16, 1889, by E. G. Allen against Karl F. Krautler in the sum of $140 and costs, which he says is wholly unsatisfied. Mr. Allen caused execution to be levied July 22, 1892, and levy was made on 35 acres of land belonging to Karl. F. Krautler in Big Island township. Dec. 24, 1895, the judgment was assigned by Allen to this plaintiff.

The plaintiff says that Dec. 16, 1889, Karl F. Krautler gave a mortgage to his mother, Catharine Krautler, for $480, and that since that date she has died leaving Karl. F. Krautler her only heir at law. He says that she left no debts and that her estate has not been administered.

This plaintiff says that as Karl F. Krautler was the only heir of his mother, the mortgage merged into the title of Karl F. Krautler and in him the title to the land mentioned became absolute.

He says further that July 25, 1895, Karl F. Krautler and his wife, Paulina Krautler, deeded the property mentioned to their children, Paulina Trefz, Frederica Jenner, Jacob F. Krautler, Karl G. Krautler, Gottlieb A. Krautler, Emma Marshall, C. L. Krautler, Mary L. Krautler, Wm. G. L. Krautler and John B. Krautler, and that at that time the judgment of Allen was in full force and effect and a lien on the real estate

George Miller claims some interest in the land by reason of a certain mortgage executed to him by H. F. Krautler and wife and Paulina Krautler as wife of Karl F. Krautler and Jacob Trefz as husband of Paulina Trefz, and M. Marshall as husband of Emma Marshall claim some dower interest in the premises.

The plaintiff asks that all parties defendant be required to set up what claim they may have; that the premises described may be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of his judgment.

John A. Wolford, as attorney for Harriet Gooding, this morning filed in the court of common pleas a petition against Margaret C. Berry, Robert Berry and James H. Berry.

For a first cause of action the plaintiff says that Margaret C Berry and Robert Berry owe her $893.71 with interest at 7 per cent. from Oct. 13, 1894, on a promissory note for $800.

To secure the payment of this note the signers executed and delivered to the plaintiff their mortgage deed on 42½ acres of land in Pleasant township, this county, which mortgage was duly signed and recorded in the mortgage records of this county.

The plaintiff further avers that the defendant, James H. Berry, claims some interest in the lands mentioned and asks that James H. Berry may be requested to come into court and set up his claims; that this plaintiff may have judgment for the amount due her; that the lands mentioned may be sold and that out of the proceeds she may be paid the amount due her.

In the case of Bresel's Bank against John Herr and others in the court of common pleas, W. Z. Davis and Seiders & Seiders, as attorneys for the bank, this afternoon filed a supplemental petition, setting up the fact that since the commencement of this action the note mentioned in the second cause of action has become due and that there is now due on it the sum of $666, with interest at 6 per cent.

In the case of Christman against Beltz, in the court of common pleas, W. Z. Davis, as attorney for Elizabeth Beltz, filed an amended answer asking that the lands described in the petition may be sold free of her dower as widow of Adam Christman and that her dower interest be assigned to her in money.

THE BUSHNELL CLUB

Will Meet at the Council Chamber Thursday Evening.

The Bushnell club will meet in the council chamber, corner of Church and Prospect streets, at 7 o'clock sharp, standard time. Thursday evening, December 26, 1895.

Important business will be transacted at this meeting and every member is requested to be present promptly on time. All Republicans are cordially invited to attend. Reports of the committees will be made and a jolly good time is expected.

Don't forget the time and place, but be there in force early.

By order of
O. W. WEEKS, Pres.
W. G LUCAS, Sec'y.

Severely Burned.

John Mason, of north State street, was severely burned this afternoon while adjusting a joint in the automatic boiler feeder at the Marion Tile works. His right breast and arm were scalded until all the skin fell off. Medical aid was rendered and he is doing nicely.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Young Herbert Parkinson Died In California, Aboard the Train—The Funeral Services.

Mr. R. T. Parkinson accompanying the remains of his only son, W. Herbert Parkinson, arrived home Wednesday evening, after a long sorrowful journey across the continent. The junior Mr Parkinson died in California, instead of Arizona, passing away in a Pullman car within sight of his destination.

When Mr. Parkinson and Herbert reached Cassa Grande, Arizona, the weather and surroundings were not agreeable to Herbert, and he expressed the wish to press on to California. The journey was undertaken and the travelers were within a few minutes' ride of Fresno, where relations awaited their arrival, when the enfeebled heart of the sufferer suddenly gave out. Indeed, his father had got their hand baggage ready to leave the train and was assisting Herbert to dress in his berth, when he complained of great weakness, asked a father's farewell kiss, a caress for the anxious wife at home, then lay back upon his pillow and fell asleep—the sleep eternal. Death touched him tenderly, for he passed away much like a wearied traveler lying down to rest, without complaint and without pain, and followed a trusting and devoted mother who had gone only a little while before.

At Fresno the sorrowing father was met by relatives who shared his grief, the kindest ministrations of Masonic friends aided in the preparations for the long, sad journey home, and today, at home, where deceased was so well known and so much esteemed, the last sad tribute was paid. Funeral services were conducted at Epworth M. E church this afternoon, Rev J L. Hillman officiating. The Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges attended in a body.

SOME EXCITEMENT.

George Roberts Tries To Dislodge an Italian Tenant.

There was some excitement on the Bowery, Christmas afternoon, at which time a large crowd was attracted to that portion of the city. For some time Joseph Arella has conducted a small store at the rear of the old Bowery saloon. Joseph is a swarthy-complexioned son of Italy, and he was engaged in selling his countrymen their groceries and provisons.

George Roberts owns the building, and a portion of it was empty. The Italian's time was up on the 22d of the month, but he claims that he could find no place to move into and could not get out. In the meantime Mr Roberts had an opportunity to lease the entire building, and fearing that he could not rent it went to the place and finding the Italian's household goods still in the building forced an entrance to the room and began to break up housekeeping for the Italian. Joseph caught on to what was going on and called for a policeman. Marshal Blain put in his appearance and finally quieted down the several Italians In the evening Arella went before Justice McKinley and swore to a warrant charging Roberts with malicious destruction of property.

Roberts was arrested and this afternoon was given a hearing before 'Squire McKinley. Quite a number of witnesses were called and a very interesting trial was the result.

DROVE HIM AWAY

Mrs John Pfeifer Frightens a Burglar from Her Home.

Mrs. John Pfeifer was at home alone and in bed Wednesday night, at the Pfeifer home on Park street, when she heard a man trying to enter the house. Mrs Pfeifer didn't scream as soon as she learned of the intents of the prowler, but got up and armed herself with a stove poker and began talking saucy to Mr. Man.

The nervy woman succeeded in convincing the nasty burglar that she was armed with a gun and that she would shoot him if he didn't leave the premises. The woman's arguments were effective, for the man left without further molestation.

Waldo Entertainment.

WALDO, Dec. 26.—The M. E Sunday school gave their Christmas entertainment last evening, to a crowded house. The affair was a complete success in every way. The children were particularly delighted.

Milt Culp spent Christmas at Waldo.

Elmer Selanders was here over Christmas, visiting his mother and sisters.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Our Up-Town Office.

Masonic Block

WHERE WESTERN UNION OFFICE USED TO BE.

GET COAL OF US.

WE HAVE THE COAL YOU WANT.
WE GIVE PROMPT DELIVERY.
WE KNOW WE CAN PLEASE YOU BEST.

EVERY KIND OF COAL.

BEST SMOKELESS COAL JUST IN.

☞ A new up-town office, open evenings, will be found a convenience to people wishing to order in person. We want to and will merit your trade.

The Implement Mfg. Co.

Phone 57.

OUR GREENWOOD STREET OFFICE WILL BE OPERATED AS USUAL.

MARRIAGE AT MARTEL

Lantz-Hubbert Nuptials Christmas Eve. Notes and Personals.

MARTEL, Dec. 26.—The protracted meeting which has been in progress at the M. E. church since Thanksgiving closed last Sunday evening. It was a very successful series. Quite a number who joined were the heads of families.

Mrs. Dr. King and daughter are recovering from a spell of sickness.

Frank Kerr is sick. Little Elmer Douce is confined to his bed, Perry Churchill is also sick, and our merchant, A. S. Downs, and son Burt, are under the weather.

Messrs W. A Fullilove, Wm. Hurr and F. Fitch were in Marion Saturday on business.

Wm Jones was in Bucyrus Monday.

F. A. Kennedy was in Galion Sunday.

Mrs. Thos Miner and Desta, of Ontario, were in town over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tropp had business in Marion, Monday.

Mrs. John Neff spent Christmas with friends and relatives in Bucyrus.

Our little town was pleasantly surprised to learn of the marriage of Miss Mary Hubbert, of this place to Mr Dan Lantz, of Steam Corners, O, on Christmas eve. They will reside south of town. We join with their many friends in wishing them a prosperous and happy journey down the river of life.

Claridon-Adelaide Notes.

ADELAIDE, Dec. 23.—Miss Clara Fetter is reported to be around again.

Last Tuesday's literary exercises were interesting and well attended.

Mrs. G. W. Keyes is reported on the sick list.

Protracted meeting broke up at the M. E. church Saturday evening.

O. C. Howser was at Marion on business today.

The Adelaide school had a short vacation last week on account of Mrs. W A Early's sickness.

Fay Smith is acting as assistant postmaster and clerk in this village.

John Underwood was brought home from Marion today with symptoms of typhoid fever.

Miss Ida Wingel is visiting in this vicinity.

R. Bollinger has erected a fine cattle barn for James Fletcher

PRESS OF THE NATION.

General Verdict That the President Should Be Sustained.

President Cleveland has taken precisely the stand in his Venezuelan message which Americans who are not jingoes, but who are keenly alive to the honor, the interest, the traditions of the country, hoped he would take.—San Francisco Examiner (Dem.)

By his message of yesterday Grover Cleveland assumes the rightful position of a president of the United States. He maintains the dignity of the nation. He asserts the principle on a true Americanism. He places himself at the head of the people. — San Francisco Call (Rep.).

Mr. Cleveland's message does not necessarily mean war, but it means that Great Britain will have to recognize the Monroe doctrine and come down.—New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem.).

Cleveland's message is an exhibition of American backbone which every American will applaud Petty indeed is the soul that would refuse on account of personal dislike to sustain this patriotic utterance of President Cleveland.—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

President Cleveland will have the support of the American people irrespective of party.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

THIS HORSE WEARS WOOL.

Broker Martens' Acquisition Has a Coat Like Astrakhan.

Clarence G. Martens, a broker who has a stock farm near Mount Vernon, N. Y., has just bought a horse which has all the appearance of a huge black sheep. He is about 15.2 hands high, and his hide is covered with a woolly coat, black and as soft as silk. When Mr. Martens drove him through the streets of Mount Vernon recently, he attracted crowds of curious people.

"He is an inbred Wilkes colt," said Mr. Martens, "and is 4 years old. I have never speeded him, but the man from whom I bought him assures me that he can trot in 2 30. He was bred in California and is by Sable Wilkes, dam Rosema Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes."

The horse's coat looks exactly like a piece of astrakhan wool. Mr. Martens says that he will shear it next spring.

A Proper Equipment.

She—Papa has consented to a conservatory off the ballroom, and I've been planning it.

He—Indeed. What is it going to be filled with?

She—Sofas.—Truth.

THE PLACE TO BUY New Year's Presents

For your dear ones is at the

BLUE FRONT'S GREAT SALE!

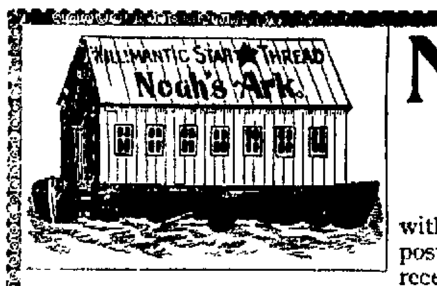
We are ready to save you at least 30 per cent. on your New Years presents, such as

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Mufflers,
Neckwear,
Suspenders,
Umbrellas,
Sleeve Buttons,
Suits, Overcoats, Etc.,

At prices that will make you buy. Don't pass the GREAT REMODELING SALE, but come in and get prices.

THE BLUE FRONT'S GREAT SALE!

Opposite Hotel Marion.



Noah's Ark, with animals, will be sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of three 2-ct. stamps. The animals are on cardboard—two and three inches high, naturally colored, and will stand alone. They can be arranged in line or groups, making an interesting object lesson in natural history. This offer is made solely for the purpose of acquainting mothers with the merits of

Willimantic ★ Star Thread

Send for a set for each of the children. Address
WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., Willimantic, Conn.

Well, Hello, Bill! WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN?

Why, I have Been down To . . . . . Davies' Tailoring Establishment

And ordered one of those fine suits at $18.00."

"You have?"

"Yes."

"Well, does he sell them as low as he advertises?"

"Oh, yes, and lower. I got a $25.00 suit for $18.00, and he has a very fine suit for $15.00. You had better come and go over with me and I will help you to pick one out."

"Well, Bill, have you got your suit yet?"

"Yes, here it is, the finest fit I ever had, and the style is elegant. When are you going to get your suit?"

"By Xmas."

"I will never buy any more ready-made suits."

The Best Gift Is a Fine Suit.

☞ Come in, leave the order and I will get the measure.

DAVIES, THE TAILOR. 123 North Main Street.

HIGHEST GRADE,

Recommended by the Best Bakers to make the Whitest and Sweetest . . BREAD Obtainable. Use

"B" PRIDE OF MARION FLOUR.

IVORY TOP Lamp Chimneys Will NOT Break With Heat

Of course you could break one with a hammer, if you hit it hard enough but no one uses a lamp chimney that way. IVORY TOP lamp chimneys are made from the best glass by a patented process and are different from any other kind. You can find them at all progressive stores. Some dealers don't sell them because they last too long. Refuse substitutes.

A book about lamps sent free.

THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO., Alexandria, Ind.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

S-a-n-a-d-o-r Skin Soap an Invaluable Antiseptic.

A clean soap is as necessary to health as clean clothes. S-a-n-a-d-o-r Skin Soap is made of pure vegetable oils and is wholly free from all irritating ingredients. The antiseptic property it contains is a recent discovery. It is absolutely purely vegetable and destroys all disease germs that infest the skin. While admirable for the complexion, for the toilet and bath, its rare medicinal properties make it a positive cure for Eczema and all skin eruptions. Price 25 cents a cake. Prepared by S-a-n-a-d-o-r Medical Co., 10 and 12 Vandewater St., New York City.

DR. PEFFER'S FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.

A new, reliable and sure relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 20,000 ladies monthly. Invigorates these organs. Beware of imitations. Name paper. $2 per box or trial box $1. Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. Sold by Local Druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Denison & Reiser and H. C. Hoberman & Co.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

For sale at Flocken's Drug Store.

Local Time Card.

Erie Lines

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St Louis.

Get Time Tables and full information from M. B. DICKERSON, Agt., Marion, O.

N. Y., L. E. AND W.

[In effect Nov. 10 '95.]

CITY DEPOT.

WEST.		EAST.	
No. 1	8:35 am	No. 12	4:30 am
No. 5	10:21 am	No. 18	12:52 pm
No. 3	10:55 pm	No. 8	10:59pm
No. 37 (local)	7:15 am	No. 36 (local)	1:00 pm

Nos. 37 and 36 run between Galion and Dayton only.

No. 16 runs to Salamanca only.

[In effect Nov. 10, '95.]

C. AND E. DIVISION.

MARION JUNCTION DEPOT.

WEST.		ARRIVE.	
No. 1	7:01 am	No. 12	1:15 pm
No. 5	10:[illegible] am	No. 2	5:10 pm
No. 3	11:25 pm	No. 8	10.35pm
No. 31	12:55 pm	No. 32	12:00 noon

Nos. 31 and 32 run between Marion and Lima only. Nos. 1 and 2 run daily except Sundays, and stop at all stations.

[In effect 12.00 m, Sunday, Oct. 20 1895.]

BIG FOUR.

EAST.		WEST	
No. 36	9:10 am	No. 11	6:15 am
No. 2	5:[illegible] pm	No. 37	11:00 am
No. 18	10:[illegible] pm	No. 35	4:20 pm
No. 54 local	8:[illegible] pm	No. 55 local	11:[illegible] am

No. 11, daily, stops at LaRue.

No. 5, daily except Sunday, makes local stops.

No. 35, daily, makes local stops.

No. 36, daily, stops at Caledonia.

No. [illegible], daily except Sunday, makes local stops west of Galion.

No. 18, daily, does not make local stops.

Local, daily except Sunday.

[In effect [illegible]]

C., H. V. and T.

(BUCKEYE ROUTE.)

NORTH		SOUTH.	
No. 31	6:[illegible]am	No. [illegible]	[illegible]
No. 33	1:[illegible]am	No. 34	[illegible]
No. 35	4:[illegible]pm	No. 32	[illegible]
No. 37	10:[illegible]pm	No. 36	[illegible]

Trains 31 and 34 daily except Sunday.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY AND HOCKING RAILROAD CO.

[In effect Dec. 16, 1895.]

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 2	9:00am	No. 1	[illegible] am
No. 4	1:12pm	No. [illegible]	12:[illegible] pm
No. 6	7:40 pm	No. [illegible]	[illegible] pm

No passenger trains run on Sunday.

VENEZUELA IS HAPPY

HER PRESIDENT HAS RESUMED HIS EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

Gratitude to This Country For Its Attitude Several Countries Are Pressing Venezuela For Claims—Will Not Submit to England Without Arbitration.

The capital of Venezuela has been en fete, and gilt laced soldiers, with faces of as many different shades as their ill fitting uniforms, have filled the streets from the Casa Amarilla on the north to the Church of Santa Teresa on the south. Martial music, too, has stirred the populace so that for the while the sword hanging over their heads in the form of the English "ultimatum" has been entirely forgotten.

The cause of all this pomp and ceremony is the fact that General Joaquin Crespo, constitutional president of the republic, resumes the executive power, as it is called, and has filled the four long vacant portfolios in the national cabinet. The president has been away at his country seat in Maracay for months, and many and great have been the changes during his long absence—a cabinet crisis, in which four ministers were discovered plotting treason; a threatened war with Great Britain over the Guiana boundary, and the outbreak of a revolution throughout the republic.

These and other minor international complications with France, Spain and Germany over the nonpayment of pending claims failed to ruffle General Crespo in his rustic diversions. The soldier president continued to enjoy the balmy air of Maracay, ever and anon writing of the blessings of peace and liberty with which he was surrounded, while acting President Acevedo floundered about in the puddle. At last he has returned to "face the music," and from present appearances it will be a full brass band, for it is said that both France and Spain have decided to join England in taking coercive measures for the collection of what is known as the "diplomatic debt."

It will be remembered that Venezuela summarily dismissed the ministers of all the foreign governments represented in Caracas in March, 1895, except that of the United States. The only two ministers then there were the French and Belgian, Marquis de Montelair and M. Ledeganck, respectively. The others chanced to be away on leave of absence just at that time or they would all have shared a similar fate, for the government of Venezuela was outraged at their having suggested to their respective governments the organization of a "mixed tribunal" to pass upon certain unpaid claims.

Since this unfortunate occurrence Venezuela has tried in vain to re-establish diplomatic relations with France and Belgium, declaring that the act was in no way intended as an affront to either nation, but merely expressed the fact that the minister in question was not a "persona grata." France has refused to be appeased, however, and when Venezuela sent a new consul to St. Nazaire the French government declined to receive him. Crespo has been persistent in his desire to "make up," and now it is said on the best authority that France has decided to renew relations with Venezuela, but that she will send a man-of-war with her old minister, the Marquis de Montelair, to whom the government of Venezuela must apologize.

The money due these countries is the old back debt upon claims of foreign subjects during the revolution of 1892. France and Spain, it is said, are both tired of waiting, and unless the money is paid immediately will use force to collect it. Germany, too, it is said, has about exhausted her patience waiting for the 7 per cent guaranteed interest on the bonds of the German railroad between Caracas and Valencia, and for more than a month a German fleet of six vessels has been expected at La Guayra to demand this money, which ex-Minister of Finance Matos promised to pay, but did not.

On the whole it looks as though the financial condition of Venezuela and the failure to meet her international obligations will be the cause of concerted action on the part of the European powers to test the Monroe doctrine. Though the United States may justly interfere in the Guiana boundary question, as it means an extension of British dominion on this continent by force of arms, there is no excuse to meddle with the other nations in their intention to collect old debts.

The above is a simple statement of Venezuela's foreign relations on the authority of one who is in a position to know, so that it looks as though President Crespo and his new cabinet will find more thorns than roses in their pathway.

It is hoped that the presence of General Crespo will in a manner restore public confidence and tend to revive business, that has been suffering from suspended animation for such a long time. The president is, however, by no means a well man, and his friends are very much alarmed over his condition. He has been confined to his bed for over a week, and no one seems to know exactly the cause of his illness. Some say that he was overcome by the sun during his stay in the country, and that his brain is affected; others that his trouble is an organic affection of the heart. Intimate friends, however, claim that it is only an acute attack of intermittent fever. Whatever may be the true theory, the president has returned at a time when his endurance will be tested to the utmost, for there are many questions of state to discuss, upon which may depend the very existence of the republic.

England's demand of £12,000 for the arrest and imprisonment of Inspectors Barnes and Baker, commonly called the "Yuruan incident," overshadows all others and will doubtless be the first question submitted to the new cabinet.

Though the Venezuelan government has made no official statement regarding this demand, it is said upon excellent authority that the note has been here for several days in the hands of the German minister, Count Rex—there being no diplomatic relations with the court of St. James—and that the above mentioned official before formally presenting it has been awaiting the return of President Crespo to power and the appointment of a new cabinet. The wording of the note is to the effect that the "government of her Britannic majesty demands £12,000 for the arrest and imprisonment of two English subjects on English territory."

Now, as the incident occurred in a part of Guiana claimed by both Venezuela and England, and each hauled down the flag of the other, Venezuela claims that the question of indemnity and territoriality cannot be separated, and that if she pay a cent of indemnity it will be a quasi recognition of British sovereignty. This, I have been told officially, she will never do without arbitration.

President Cleveland's reference to the "Guiana boundary" in his annual message to congress, and his earnest suggestion that England should submit the whole question to arbitration, has come like a ray of sunshine throughout the darkness of a tropic night, for without the material as well as moral support of a great nation like the United States poor Venezuela would have stood a slim chance before the ponderous fighting machines of Great Britain. As a result, Venezuelan diplomacy will be much more vigorous than ever, and "Little Venice" will now demand, not beg, her powerful neighbor for arbitration. American stock is therefore very much above par throughout Central and South America, and our merchants should take advantage of the situation and push English goods to the wall. I venture to say that there is not one nation throughout the American continent that would not unite with the others in declaring a commercial war against Great Britain, and even if we could not compete with her at the present time in prices for manufactured goods, patriotism would outweigh the slight difference.

The good women of Venezuela have set an example to the men, and for several months there has been a boycott of all English household goods. Every paper in Caracas has had editorial comment upon the president's message, and some of them have apotheosized President Monroe. All have had the good judgment to regard this action on the part of the United States not as a special mark of favor toward Venezuela, but as the declaration of our government to preserve its autonomy on this continent. Upon all sides it is said that now is the time to urge a union of all American republics, and it is even rumored that Brazil has already fixed a time for the meeting of a convention to discuss this project.—Letter From Venezuela to New York Sun.

AIDING THE RED CROSS.

Millions to Be Sent to Feed the Armenians.

The announcement published widespread throughout the country stating that the Red Cross society would undertake to receive contributions of money and supplies and take charge of the work of distributing them in Armenia has aroused many philanthropic people, and the mail received at the Red Cross house in Washington is a large and gratifying one.

The society will have access to Armenia, as Turkey was one of the 40 nations that signed the international Red Cross treaty. Her accession to its terms was given in 1865. The United States signed it in 1882. As this movement to relieve the Armenians is not made under the auspices of the international society, but the American Red Cross, the Turkish government may interfere. But few persons will go from this country to execute the mission.

The Armenians themselves, to the number of 1,000, will be employed as distributing agents. It will take over a month to reach the famine districts. It is expected that philanthropic Americans will contribute millions to the project.—Washington Star.

AN EXPENSIVE HOG.

Court Costs of $800 In a Suit Over a $6 Porker.

A suit as to the ownership of a hog worth $6 has just been decided in the Pike county (Ky.) quarterly court. One year ago Melvin Hall, a prominent Shelby Creek farmer, sold his next door neighbor, Sam Childers, a small hog. Hall's wife, after learning of the transaction, laid claim to the animal and at once took legal steps to recover it.

Both sides employed counsel, and after four trials in the district magistrate's court the case was appealed to the Pike quarterly court, which has just decided that Mrs. Hall is the rightful owner of the hog and entitled to all her costs.

There were 60 witnesses in the case, and some of them were compelled to travel 40 miles in order to testify.

Childers, who was beaten in the case, is a prominent and wealthy farmer, and the suit, including attorney fees, court's costs and witnesses' claims, has cost him over $800.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The New Dance.

The edict of fashion has gone forth, which has decreed that the varsovianna shall be the danse de resistance for the winter. It is a medley of graceful steps. It consists of a combination of the polka redowa, the mazurka and the glide waltz. Slow music, melodious tunes and deliberation of movement are the complement of requisites to master it.—New York World.

For Uniform Divorce Laws.

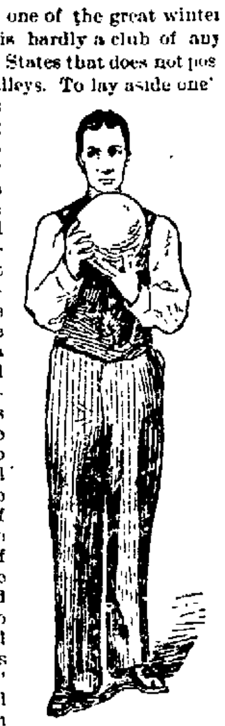
In the house Mr. Gillette of Massachusetts has introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, giving congress power to establish divorce laws throughout the country.

SPORT ON THE ALLEYS

Bowling Is Excellent Fun For the Winter Evenings.

A FEW POINTS FOR THE NOVICE.

He Should Try the Medium Sized Balls First and Reserve the Eighteen Pounders For the Future—Fast and Slow Balls and the Very Difficult Twisters.

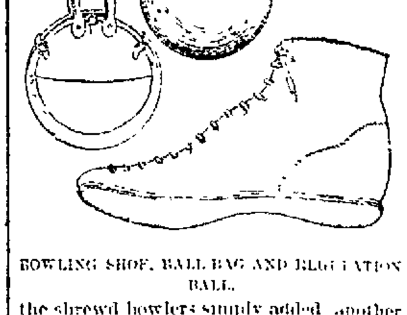


THE PROPER POSITION.

Bowling is now one of the great winter sports, and there is hardly a club of any size in the United States that does not possess one or more alleys. To lay aside one' coat, chalk one's feet and send a big wooden ball down the 60 foot alley for a "strike" is a proceeding well calculated to send a thrill of pleasure through the heart of the veriest misanthrope. If the melancholy Dane had belonged to a bowling club and had "struck" Polonius or his father's ghost for the price of a game or two a night, he could never have brought himself to believe that the world was out of joint. A single "break" would have led him to forget the bad "break" of his mother, a "spare" would have caused him to spare even the prying Polonius, and a "strike" would have increased his good nature to such an extent that he would have ceased the amateur detective business, married the fair Ophelia and lived happily ever afterward.

The game in a primitive form has been played for centuries. There are traces of the sport in Biblical history, the Chinese played the game when the Flowery Kingdom was young and the Romans hurled their stone bowlers from catapults in war time and in time of peace cast them at a rock some distance away as the bowler of today rolls his ball toward the pyramid of wooden pins. In its early stages the game was called "bowls," and closely resembled the "duck and rock" that country boys have played in America for many years. Chaucer mentions bowls, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he could bowl better than he could spell. Sir Francis Drake was engaged in a game of bowls when he heard the news of the approach of the Spanish armada. Sir Francis was plainly a bowling crank, for he cried as he picked up another bowler, "There's plenty of time to win this game and thrash the Spaniards too!" At this time—the sixteenth century—bowls was the most popular game in England. Bowling greens and covered bowling alleys were attached to all the residences of the nobility, and gentlemen gambled, quarreled and even fought over the game. One of the royal enthusiasts of the time was Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. She often played for expensive dinners, and history records that one dinner cost her 10 shillings. The fact that she contracted the habit of losing large bets was doubtless the reason why her much married father had a law passed prohibiting the game in England.

Bowling as it is at present played, with wooden balls and pins, is supposed to have originated in Germany. The sport was very popular among the Dutch, who brought it to this country when they settled Manhattan island. It became very popular among the colonists in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and Bowling green, the small park near the Battery, New York city, received its name from the fact that it was the favorite bowling Green of the Dutchmen. They rolled wooden balls along the greensward toward wooden pins, and when the winter came, the game was played indoors. The under cover phase of the sport led to the construction of wooden alleys and the development of the sport to its present complete form. About 40 years ago the rage for bowling was at fever heat, and New York in particular was full of alleys. So great became the craze that in the states of New York and Vermont laws were passed prohibiting the sport, and this fact led to the adoption of the present ten pin game. Before the passage of the laws the game was called ninepins, owing to the fact that but nine pins were spotted. As the law specifically prohibited ninepins the shrewd bowlers simply added another pin, making ten, and thus outwitted the obnoxious statutes.



BOWLING SHOE, BALL BAG AND REGULATION BALL.

A regulation alley is 60 feet long and 42 inches wide, with a runway of 15 feet to the foul line, at which the ball is delivered. A regulation ball is made of lignum vitae, and must not be more than 27 inches in circumference. Regulation pins are usually of maple and are 15 inches high, 15 inches in circumference at the thickest part and 2¼ inches in diameter at the bottom. The largest regulation balls weigh 18 pounds and cost $4. The balls are usually turned in about ten different sizes and diminish in price as they diminish in size. The smallest ball, which is four inches in diameter, costs only 75 cents. The best maple pins cost $4 a set. The largest balls have holes for one finger and the thumb, but if the bowler so desires he may have balls with any number of holes in them. The true bowling crank has his grip measured and then has the holes in the ball bored to order. He usually has his own ball too and carries it with him in a leather or canvas bag that costs him from $1 to $5. He also dresses for the business when he attends a tournament and is very particular about his shoes. He has them made of fine kangaroo leather, with a roughened sole of elkskin, so that he will be safe from the perils of slipping at the foul line, without the bother of repeatedly stopping to chalk his shoes. He has these shoes made by hand and pays $4 or $5 for them.

When a novice begins to bowl, he will soon make the astonishing discovery that up to a certain point the longer he bowls the worse he bowls. When he is strong and fresh, he will doubtless be able to make a fair score for a beginner, but after he has rolled one or two ten frame games his strength will fail him, his fingers may get chafed, and the ball will persist in taking to the gutter. The next day his left side will be lame and he will imagine at first that he has a touch of rheumatism in his right arm. All these discomforts, however, will disappear as soon as the bowler becomes accustomed to the work. This point reached, he will be gratified to note that the longer he bowls the better he bowls.

As a usual thing the new bowler feels as powerful as Hercules before that worthy tackled his 12 labors. No ball is heavy enough for him except the great 18 pounder, and the result is that he becomes very tired long before there is any necessity for the approach of weariness. The proper proceeding for the novice is to begin work with balls of medium size and devote his energies to the heaviest ones when his muscles become accustomed to the unwonted labor.

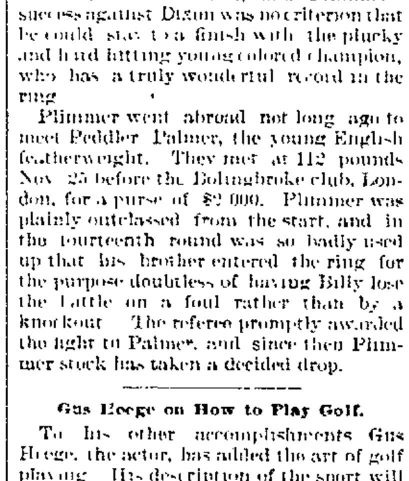
There are numerous styles of bowling, and each one is supported by excellent playing in individual cases at least. Most players take a run of eight or ten feet before delivering the ball, and there are experts who always stand at the foul line and do wonderful work without running a foot. Some players think a fast ball is the only effective one, and others favor a moderate delivery. The latter class declare that a fast ball will cut a clean swath through the pins, leaving some standing in very difficult positions, while the moderate ball, on the other hand, will take more time in getting through and will consequently topple over more pins and be more apt to make a "strike." The majority of bowlers favor the moderate speed. Novices at first roll a straight ball game and usually send the ball down the very center of the alley (if they have good luck) and strike the head pin. When the novice becomes more experienced, he attempts to master the art of curving or twisting the ball. This is done by turning the wrist toward the body the instant the ball is delivered or by imparting the axial twist to the ball with the fingers. A ball that twists must be delivered with speed, or the axial motion will overcome the forward motion and carry the ball into the gutter before it has an opportunity of demolishing the pyramid of pins.

EARLE H. EATON.

PEDDLER PALMER, THE PUGILIST.

He Whipped Billy Plimmer Recently and Is Looked Upon as a World Beater.

Ever since Billy Plimmer succeeded in getting the decision over George Dixon, the featherweight champion of the world, in a four round bout in New York, Plimmer's stock as a pugilist has been away up above par. Fair minded people are inclined to believe that he received more credit than he deserved for his showing on this occasion. A four round bout is by no means a finish contest, and Plimmer's success against Dixon was no criterion that he could stay to a finish with the plucky and hard hitting young colored champion, who has a truly wonderful record in the ring.



PEDDLER PALMER.

Plimmer went abroad not long ago to meet Peddler Palmer, the young English featherweight. They met at 112 pounds Nov. 25 before the Bolingbroke club, London, for a purse of $2,000. Plimmer was plainly outclassed from the start, and in the fourteenth round was so badly used up that his brother entered the ring for the purpose doubtless of having Billy lose the battle on a foul rather than by a knockout. The referee promptly awarded the fight to Palmer, and since then Plimmer stock has taken a decided drop.

Gus Heege on How to Play Golf.

To his other accomplishments Gus Heege, the actor, has added the art of golf playing. His description of the sport will prove interesting. "I'll tell you," said he to a party of friends recently, "golf is easy. First you go down to the store, buy 15 clubs, a bag and a small ball. Then you hire a small boy to carry them and take him along until you find a broad, open field with a small molehill in the middle of it. You place the small ball on the top of the molehill and ask the boy for a club. You gyrate for a moment for effect, then make a determined swoop and see how far you can knock the ball. Here's where the game begins. If you find the ball the same day you hit it, you win."

ALL SORTS OF SPORTS.

Pennsylvania spent over $93,000 on athletics the past year.

F. T. Murphy will captain Yale's football team next year.

New Yorkers paid $42,000 to see the Yale-Princeton football game.

In all probability George Davis will captain the New Yorks next season.

Governor John W. Griggs of New Jersey is president of the Paterson Chess club.

Tom Winder has completed his 27,000 mile ride around the borders of the United States.

John T. Brush will not be requested to sign Rusie for the New York club next season.

Joe Walcott, the negro boxer, is afraid of ghosts, and will never go out on the road during a fog when he is training.

Pitcher Jack Taylor of the Philadelphias says that Mike Tiernan is the hardest batsman in the league to puzzle. Nichols of Boston says the same thing.

Hickok, Yale's great hammer thrower and football player, ridicules the talk of the Amateur Athletic union suspending him again after having reinstated him, for taking part in the Y. M. C. A. events in Harrisburg last July. As for handing over the medals which he won since that time, he wants to know how the union is going to make him do it.

An Ohio Father's Baby.

"My wife received a sample bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. For four months she hardly took her clothes off baby cried so. The sample of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure worked like magic I went right to the drug store and bought a 25c bottle and a bottle of Dr Hand's Pleasant Physic, and we are truly grateful that such relief has come to baby and to us."—Respectfully. Geo. M. Vaught, Delaware Ohio.

A Speedy Animal.

"That's a very good horse for you," said the man who takes pride in his possessions.

"Is he fast?"

"I should say so. Why, I can hitch him to a sleigh at the beginning of a snowstorm and drive him twice around the block before the thaw comes."—Washington Star.

The wife of Mr. D. Robinson, a prominent lumberman of Hartwick, N. Y., was sick with rheumatism for five months. In speaking of it Mr. Robinson says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that gave her any rest from pain. For the relief of pain it cannot be beat." Many very bad cases of rheumatism have been cured by it. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by L. H. Flocken, Druggist.

The Cause.

"Yes, I had to give Plates his release," explained the baseball baron. "He was a good player, but the drink habit was growing on him, and he had become unreliable."

"Ah, I see," said the sporting reporter. "His batting average was too high."—Buffalo Express.

Piles of people have piles, but DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. When promptly applied it cures scalds and burns without the slightest pain.

A. P. T. L.

The American Protective Tariff League is a national organization advocating "Protection to American Labor and Industry" as explained by its constitution, as follows:

"The object of this League shall be to protect American labor by a tariff on imports, which shall adequately secure American industrial products against the competition of foreign labor."

There are no personal or private profits in connection with the organization and it is sustained by memberships, contributions and the distribution of its publications.

FIRST: Correspondence is solicited regarding "Membership" and "Official Correspondents."

SECOND: We need and welcome contributions, whether small or large, to our cause.

THIRD. We publish a large line of documents covering all phases of the Tariff question. Complete set will be mailed to any address for 50 cents.

FOURTH. Send postal card request for free sample copy of the "American Economist." Address Wilbur F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d Street, New York.

Sale of Bonds

THE City of Marion, Marion County, Ohio, through its Finance Committee of the Council, duly authorized by ordinance, invites sealed proposals at the office of the City Clerk until 2 p. m. January 6, 1896, for the purchase, with accrued interest at delivery, of Thirty Bonds of the City of Marion, Ohio, each for the sum of $500.00 with interest coupons, payable as follows:

One due September 1, 1904.
Three due March 1, 1905.
Three due September 1, 1905.
Three due March 1, 1906.
Three due September 1, 1906.
Three due March 1, 1907.
Three due September 1, 1907.
Three due March 1, 1908.
Three due September 1, 1908.
Three due March 1, 1909.
Two due September 1, 1909.

That said bonds are issued in pursuance of an ordinance of the Council of the City of Marion, Ohio, passed December 2, 1895, entitled "An Ordinance To Provide for the issuing of Bonds of the City of Marion, Ohio, in the Sum of $15,000.00 to Pay the said City Portion of Two Per Cent. and Street and Alley Intersections in the Construction of Street Improvements" and in pursuance of the laws of the State of Ohio, and are to bear interest at the rate of five per centum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September of each year at the office of the City Treasurer of Marion, Ohio, for which proper interest coupons are to be attached. Bidders will be required to state in writing and in figures the gross amount they will pay for bonds bid for to which accrued interest will be added at the date of delivery. Bidders will be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some bank in the City of Marion, Ohio, in the sum of $1000 as a guarantee of good faith and that the bid so made will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof and the requirements of the law and ordinance.

When the bids have been examined and the award made according to law all money or checks deposited as a guarantee shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the City Clerk subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement or refusal to accept or pay for the bonds so sold, then in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Marion, Ohio, and shall become the property of the City for compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for repudiation of the bid, and no bid will be received if not accompanied with money or check aforesaid.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to accept any proposal within three days after the opening of said bids.

All proposals shall be directed to the City Clerk, Marion, Ohio.

M. B. DICKERSON,
T. R. ROBERTS,
FREDERICK STROBLE, } Committee on Finance.

11-th-4t

Resolution

Declaring the Intention of Council in Regard To Paving Assessments.

Be it resolved by the Council of the City of Marion, Ohio, That the City Civil Engineer correct all street assessments in accordance with the provisions of the Supreme Court decision on corner lots.

Be it further resolved. That taxpayers be requested to pay assessments as they are now certified to the Treasurer, and over and under assessments and charges will be corrected at the next December and June payments.

Be it further resolved, That this resolution is published in all the papers of the city for three consecutive weeks.

Passed December 2, 1895.

O. A. BUSARD,
President of Council.

JAMES WILLIAMS,
City Clerk.

9 e9

Sale of Bonds

THE City of Marion, Marion county, Ohio, through its finance committee of the Council, duly authorized by ordinance, invites sealed proposals at the office of the City Clerk until 2 p. m., January 6, 1896, for the purchase, with accrued interest at delivery, of Five Paving Bonds of $500 each, amounting in the aggregate to $2500 to be dated January 3, and maturing as follows:

One payable March 1, 1903.
One payable March 1, 1904.
One payable March 1, 1905.
One payable March 1, 1906.
One payable March 1, 1907.

Said bonds are issued in pursuance of an ordinance of the Council of the City of Marion, Ohio, passed December 2, 1895, entitled "An Ordinance to Issue Bonds in the sum of $2500 to Pay the Balance of Costs and Expenses of Improving Church Street from Prairie Street to Elm Street," and Sections 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706 and 2707 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, and are to bear interest at the rate of five per centum, payable semi-annually on the first day of March and September of each and every year, at the office of the City Treasurer of Marion, Ohio, for which interest coupons will be attached. Bidders will be required to state, in writing and figures, the gross amount they will pay for the bonds to which will be added accrued interest on delivery of bonds. Bidders will be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or certified check on some bank in the City of Marion, Ohio, in the sum of $300 as a guarantee of good faith and that the bid so made, if successful, will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof and the requirements of the law and ordinances. Certified checks must be made payable to the Treasurer without any conditions. When the bids have been examined and the award made according to law all moneys or checks deposited by unsuccessful bidders will be returned. The deposit of the successful bidder will be held and applied as part payment of the bonds so awarded, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement or refusal to accept or pay for bonds so sold and awarded, then in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Marion, Ohio, and shall become the property of said City as compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds and as liquidated damages for the repudiation of the bids and no bid will be received that does not fully comply with all of the above requirements.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to accept any proposal within three days after opening the bids.

All bids shall be addressed to the City Clerk, Marion, Ohio.

By order of the Council of the City of Marion, Ohio.

M. B. DICKERSON,
T. R. ROBERTS,
FREDERICK STROBLE, } Committee on Finance.

11-th-4t

Sale of Bonds.

THE City of Marion, Marion county, Ohio, through it's Finance Committee of the Council, duly authorized by ordinance, invites sealed proposals at the office of the City Clerk until 2 p. m., January 6, 1896, for the purchase, with accrued interest at delivery, of Nine Paving Bonds of $1000 each, amounting in the aggregate to $9000.00 to be dated January 6, and maturing as follows:

One Bond Payable September 1, 1898.
One Bond Payable September 1, 1900.
One Bond Payable September 1, 1902.
One Bond Payable September 1, 1903.
One Bond Payable September 1, 1904.
One Bond Payable September 1, 1906.
One Bond Payable September 1, 1907.
One Bond Payable September 1, 1908.
One Bond Payable September 1, 1910.

Said Bonds are issued in pursuance of an ordinance of the Council of the City of Marion, Ohio, passed December 2, 1895, entitled "An Ordinance to Issue Bonds in the sum of $9,000.00 to Pay the Costs and Expenses of Improving State Street from Fairground Street to Delaware Avenue," and Sections 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706 and 2707 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio, and are to bear interest at the rate of five per centum payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September of each year, at the office of the City Treasurer of Marion, Ohio, for which interest coupons will be attached. Bidders will be required to state, in writing and figures, the gross amount they will pay for the bonds to which will be added accrued interest on delivery of Bonds. Bidders will be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or certified check on some bank in the City of Marion, Ohio, in the sum of $ 00.00 as a guarantee of good faith and that the bid so made, if successful, will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof and the requirements of the law and ordinances. Certified checks must be made payable to the Treasurer without any conditions. When the bids have been examined and the award made according to law all moneys or checks deposited by unsuccessful bidders will be returned. The deposit of the successful bidder will be held and applied as part payment of the Bonds so awarded, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement, or refusal to accept or pay for Bonds so sold or awarded, then in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Marion, Ohio, and shall become the property of said City as compensation for the loss and expenses attending the sale of said Bonds and as liquidated damages for the repudiation of the bid, and no bid will be received that does not fully comply with all the above requirements.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to accept any proposal within three days after the opening of the bids.

All proposals shall be addressed to the City Clerk, Marion, Ohio.

By order of the Council of the City of Marion, Ohio.

M. B. DICKERSON,
T. R. ROBERTS,
FREDERICK STROBLE, } Committee on Finance.

11-th-4t

Sale of Bonds

THE City of Marion, Marion County, Ohio, through its Finance Committee of the Council, duly authorized by Ordinance, invites sealed proposals at the office of the City Clerk until 2 p. m. January 6, 1896, for the purchase, with accrued interest at delivery, of twelve Sewer Bonds of $500 each, amounting in the aggregate to $6000.00, to be dated January 6th, 1896, and maturing as follows:

Three due March 1, 1915.
Three due September 1, 1915.
Three due March 1, 1916.
Three due September 1, 1916.

That said bonds are issued in pursuance of an ordinance of the Council of the City of Marion, Ohio, passed Dec. 2, 1895, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for Issuing of Bonds of the City of Marion, Ohio, in the Sum of $6000.00, to be Expended in the Construction of Sewers," and in pursuance of the Laws of the State of Ohio, and are to bear interest at the rate of five per centum, payable semi-annually on the first day of March and September of each year at the Office of the City Treasurer of Marion, Ohio, for which proper interest coupons are to be attached. Bidders will be required to state, in writing and in figures, the gross amount they will pay for bonds bid for besides the accrued interest at date of delivery. Bidders will be required to deposit with each bid an amount of money or a certified check on some bank in the City of Marion, Ohio, in the sum of $300.00 as a guarantee of good faith and that the bid so made will be fulfilled in accordance with the terms thereof and the requirements of the Law and Ordinances.

When the bids have been examined and the award made according to law all money or checks deposited as a guarantee shall be returned to the depositor, or held by the City Clerk subject to his call, except that of the successful bidder, which shall be held and considered and accepted as part payment of the bonds so awarded or sold, but should there be any repudiation of the contract or agreement or refusal to accept and pay for the bonds so sold, then in that case the deposit shall be forfeited to the City of Marion, Ohio, and shall become the property of the City for compensation for loss and expenses attending the sale of said bonds, and as liquidated damages for repudiation of bid. And no bid will be received if not accompanied with money or check as aforesaid.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to accept any proposal within three days after the opening of bids.

All proposals shall be directed to the City Clerk, Marion, Ohio.

M. B. DICKERSON,
T. R. ROBERTS,
FREDERICK STROBLE, } Com. on Finance.

11-th-4t.

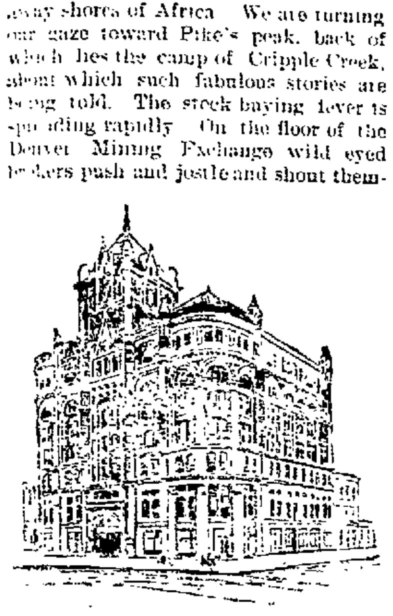
THE NEW EL DORADO.

THE STREETS OF CRIPPLE CREEK ARE PAVED WITH GOLD.

Stories of Dazzling Wealth That Come From the Colorado Mining Camps and Fire the Hopes of Speculators—Excitement In Denver and Colorado Springs.

It looks as though we were going to be involved in a craze for speculation in mining stocks such as recently transformed the staid and conservative British public into a mob of excitable and credulous investors. Already we are warned to look out for another "Kaffir circus."

The glitter of gold which dazzled the eyes of the English came from the faraway shores of Africa. We are turning our gaze toward Pike's peak, back of which lies the camp of Cripple Creek, about which such fabulous stories are being told. The stock buying fever is spreading rapidly. On the floor of the Denver Mining Exchange wild eyed brokers push and jostle and shout themselves hoarse in their efforts to buy shares for which customers in all parts of the Union are clamoring. Almost any stock which is dumped on the market is eagerly snapped up. There are ten purchasers to every block of a thousand shares. That is why the brokers push and jostle and shout. They are trying to fill a barrel out of a quart measure.



DENVER MINING EXCHANGE

In the mining exchanges at Colorado Springs and in Cripple Creek itself the same scenes are occurring. Chicago has got it bad. Gotham has heard the news with incredulous ears, but while Wall street yet remains apparently undisturbed the calm may be broken at any moment and everything else be forgotten in the mad race for mining stock.

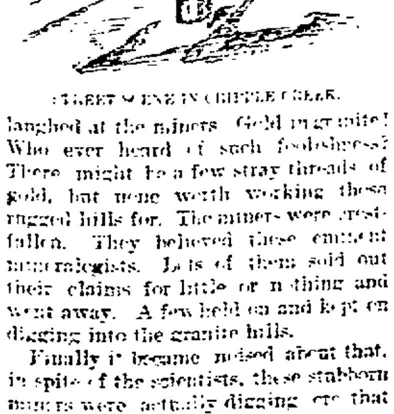
In Denver over 2,000,000 shares have changed hands in a day. The three exchanges of Colorado Springs have turned over 1,180,000 shares in a few hours. Pueblo has a new mining exchange where 88,000 shares were handled recently in a day.

It is the small investors who are creating all the excitement. The man with a million to invest does not telegraph a strange broker to buy stock which he never heard of until a few hours before. It is the man with a few hundred dollars who does this, and his name is legion. He would rather have 100,000 shares at one-half a cent a share than 500 shares at $1 a share. To use a racing term, it is the "long shots" that the public is after, and very "long shots" some of them are getting. The fascination comes when the buyer persuades himself that these shares which he buys for one-half cent each may in a month or two be selling at $1 each.

But down below all these shaky air castles there is a firm foundation. The gold boom is not all built on wind. We don't have to believe all the reports that come from Cripple Creek either. It is a strange strike that has been made out on these Colorado hills, and the strangest part of some of the stories told about the new gold camp is the facts in them.

The streets of Cripple Creek are paved with gold. Sounds like a Munchausenism, doesn't it? Well, that statement is very near to the truth. The explanation is that low grade ore is reckoned of so small account in these golden booming towns that it has been used to grade the streets with. Ore that will assay $12 to the ton is not thought worth sending to the smelters. The railroad running into Cripple Creek is ballasted with ore that is worth $10.75 a cubic yard. There is no use sending such stuff to the smelters nowadays. They are running night and day separating the yellow metal from ore that yields 5, 10, 25 times as much. Ore that produces less than $25 to the ton is stacked up in great heaps to wait for a day when more smelters can be built or a cheaper process shall have been discovered. This gives you some idea of the richness of the mines there.

Here is another strange fact about the camp. When gold was discovered there three years ago, the scientific men went down and looked at the ore. Then they laughed at the miners. Gold in granite! Who ever heard of such foolishness? There might be a few stray threads of gold, but none worth working these rugged hills for. The miners were crestfallen. They believed these eminent mineralogists. Lots of them sold out their claims for little or nothing and went away. A few held on and kept on digging into the granite hills.



STREET SCENE IN CRIPPLE CREEK.

Finally it became noised about that, in spite of the scientists, these stubborn miners were actually digging ore that was fairly rotten with gold. The men of science took a second look. The miners showed them how they could take a piece of granite and roast it so that the precious metal fairly oozed out in golden drops. Then they believed the miners, but they said that they should have to reconstruct their books on mineralogy.

The richness of some of these holes in the ground is almost beyond belief. On Gold hill, which is the great center of attraction at Cripple Creek, are a dozen shafts. The men who own them are already prospective millionaires. Some of them have actually taken fortunes out of the ground and have only started to work their claims.

Others who have just money enough to meet their living expenses are refusing offers of $100,000 and treble that sum in hard cash for their claims. Each one is certain that his hole in the ground is worth a cool million, and he is going to wait until he gets it, or perhaps he intends to take the gold out himself when the facilities are increased.

None of the big mines is being worked for anything near what it can be, yet it is estimated that the Cripple Creek camp is producing over $1,000,000 worth of gold every month.

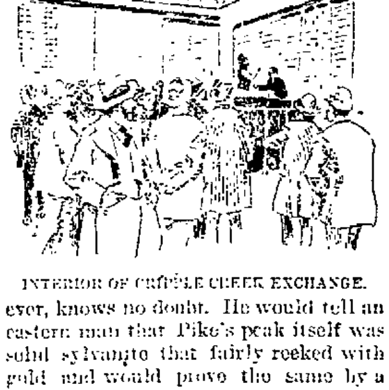
There are bonanza kings, of course. Winfield Scott Stratton is the most prominent of them all. Every newcomer at once hears about him and is told his history. Three years ago Stratton was a wandering carpenter and prospector. He worked with the jackplane and ripsaw when it was necessary to get enough to "grubstake" him in another hunt for gold. He walked into Cripple Creek when the boom first struck it and was one of those who staid when the others left.

Once he sold the Independence mine for $10,000, but the purchaser backed out. Stratton went back into his shaft and finally struck richer ore. Now he has a hole 500 feet deep and has taken out $2,000,000 in gold. There is yet $3,000,000 in sight.

The Portland mine is another Aladdin's cave. It is owned by three men, James F. Burns, James Doyle and John Harnon. Three years ago Burns was a discouraged plumber, Doyle was digging irrigating ditches, and Harnon was working like a slave in a railroad grading camp. Today they are all millionaires. Their mine pays a regular monthly dividend of 2 per cent on a capitalization of $3,000,000. The ore they bring up averages $12, but some of it assays thousands of dollars to the ton.

But let no one think that the mines whose stocks are quoted at ½, 1 and 2 cents a share are all Portlands. Some of them may be miles away from Gold hill. The men who are on the spot and have been there for two or three years have taken care of all the claims which have any prospect of "panning out big."

The men who own the Independence with Stratton have bought up 100 acres. Others have done the same. It may be possible, of course, that every hill in that section of Colorado is full of gold, but there are grave doubts about this. The soul of the cheerful promoter, however, knows no doubt. He would tell an eastern man that Pike's peak itself was solid sylvanite that fairly reeked with gold and would prove the same by a gaudy map and figures that could not possibly lie.



INTERIOR OF CRIPPLE CREEK EXCHANGE.

The Denver Mining Exchange has sent out a warning to investors, telling them to beware of worthless stocks. It is easy enough to dig a hole in the ground and print a few hundred thousand shares of stock. Just now it is easy to sell that stock too.

But the tales which visitors to Cripple Creek tell are not all of the wonderful gold deposits. There are other amazing things about the place. They say it is a moral camp. It is a fact, too, although almost as hard to believe as that the streets are paved with gold.

Of course the adjective is used in a comparative sense. Murders are rare there. Gambling houses exist in large numbers, but they are largely patronized by strangers. In the old days they used to sing:

> It's day all day in the daytime,
> And there ain't no night at Creede.

But Cripple Creek is not Creede. Folks sleep o' nights there—and dream of shares and dividends and assayers' reports. Buckskin pants are not the style and revolvers are not worn outside, when worn at all. The camp is simply a new western city, and not at all like a traditional gold camp. There were about 35,000 persons there at last report, but every train lands hundreds of new arrivals there, and each and every one hopes to be caught up by the tidal wave of success and landed high on the golden shores of prosperity.

SEWELL FORD.

The Original John Bull.

Dr. John Bull was the first Gresham professor of music, organist of Hereford cathedral and composer to Queen Elizabeth. John, like a true Englishman, traveled for improvement, and, having heard of a famous musician at St. Omer, he placed himself under him as a novice, but a circumstance very soon convinced the master that he was inferior to the scholar. The musician showed John a song which he had composed in 40 parts, telling him at the same time that he defied all the world to produce a person capable of adding another part to his composition. Bull desired to be left alone and to be indulged for a short time with pen and ink. In less than three hours he added 40 parts more to the song, upon which the Frenchman was so much surprised that he swore in great ecstasy he must be either the devil or John Bull, which has ever since been proverbial in England.

MR. J. C. CRAM A WITNESS.

SAYS MUNYON SAVED HIS LIFE.

Glad To Testify for Munyon's Improved Homoeopathic Home Remedies.

J. C. Cram, Wellsburg, West Va., says: "I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and catarrh of the liver and had a great many doctors and used numberless remedies, but without a cure. In fact, of late, I grew worse so rapidly that I was given up as a hopeless case. At this time Munyon's treatment was recommended to me, and I firmly believe the use of his Homoeopathic Remedies saved my life. A short course of treatment, using Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure and Liver Cure, cured me completely of all my stomach and liver troubles and made a new man of me.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost power to weak men. Price $1.

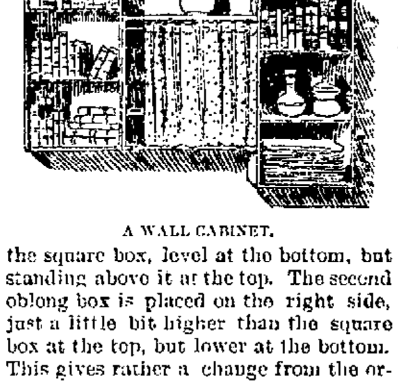
A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly at 25 cents bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

A HANGING CABINET.

How to Make One at a Comparatively Small Expense.

A very tasteful hanging wall cabinet can be made from three small boxes. Two of them must be oblong and of the same size, while the third is to be square, or nearly so, and not quite so deep as the other two. The square box is for the middle. One of the oblong boxes is to be placed on the left side of the square box, level at the bottom, but standing above it at the top. The second oblong box is placed on the right side, just a little bit higher than the square box at the top, but lower at the bottom. This gives rather a change from the ordinary hanging cabinets, the irregularity of the placing of the boxes being a novelty, and, as the cabinet is fastened to the wall, not inconvenient, as it would be were the cabinet a standing one.



A WALL CABINET.

The boxes are to be screwed together, and a little cornice molding added to the end boxes, and then the shelves arranged as before. Any holes must be puttied up and the wood made smooth by sandpapering too. After this several coats of paint will make the little case quite pretty and ornamental, and brass rods and some gold colored silk or serge curtains will serve to keep the dust from books. China can be arranged on the top. A few hooks can be screwed fast under the cabinet, on which any china cups look well suspended.

Another use to which medium sized boxes can be put is to join a number of them together and so form pigeonholes large enough to hold bonnets or hats. A firm shelf, fixed rather high on a bedroom wall, is a very good place for such a receptacle, and wooden boxes such as hats are sent home in do capitally for our purpose. Nor need the lids be taken off. If these are left on and the boxes inverted, the lids can be made to answer the purpose of little doors and so keep away dust better than anything else. A little arrangement of this sort made from six boxes takes comparatively little wall space and accommodates the headgear which it is often rather a difficult matter to dispose of nowadays.

Mince Meat For Pies.

Here is one of Mrs. Rorer's recipes for mince meat:

Cover 2 pounds of beef with boiling water, simmer until tender and stand aside over night to cool. In the morning chop it. Shred and chop 2 pounds of beef suet. Pare, core and chop 4 pounds of apples. Chop a pound of citron, a half pound of candied lemon peel and a half pound of candied orange peel. Stone 3 pounds of layer raisins. Pick, wash and dry 2 pounds of currants and stem 2 pounds of seedless raisins. Mix all these together and add the juice and rind of 2 oranges and 2 lemons, 2 nutmegs grated, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, a half ounce of cinnamon, a quarter ounce of mace and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix again and pack in a stone jar. Pour 2 quarts of cider over the mince meat, cover closely and keep in a cool place. This will keep nicely all winter. When a quantity is needed for use, dip it out and thin with cider.

What Congressmen Read.

"What books are the most popular with the new congressmen?" I asked a bookseller.

"Books on etiquette," he answered. "The demand is so great we cannot fill it. We sold 20 such books yesterday, and I have today sent a large order to my publishers, for at this rate my stock will soon be exhausted."—Washington Post.

WOULD BE A SENATOR

POLITICAL AMBITION OF CHARLES J. BONAPARTE OF BALTIMORE.

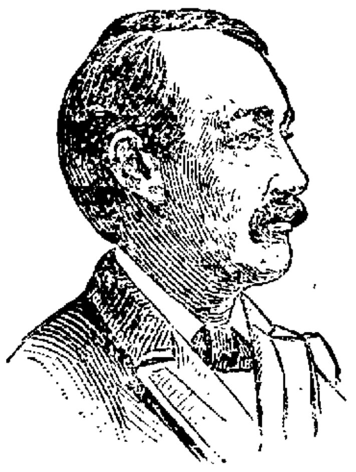
A Grandnephew of the First Consul Is a Candidate For Senator Charles H. Gibson's Place—Romantic History of the Maryland Bonapartes.

The Napoleonic revival would indeed be complete should a Bonaparte be sent to the United States senate. There is a prospect that this very thing may happen, for Charles Joseph Bonaparte of Baltimore, a grandnephew of the first consul, is an aspirant for the honor.

Mr. Bonaparte is a wealthy lawyer and has been for several years prominent in Republican circles in his state. His political ambition and the possibility that he may figure extensively in the political affairs of this country recall the romantic story of the life of his grandmother, Betsy Patterson.

It was in 1803, when Napoleon was in the full flush of his greatness, that a French frigate dropped anchor in New York harbor. The commander was Captain Jerome Bonaparte, the young brother of the great Napoleon. He had been cruising with his ship in the vicinity of the West Indies. Young Bonaparte was received with great courtesy by the New Yorkers and then went on a tour through some of the principal cities.

In Baltimore he found society at his feet. Receptions and balls were given in his honor, and at one of these he met Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy shipowner. She was then 19 years old, but was the belle of the city. The young French captain immediately fell in love with the beautiful girl and proposed. He was promptly accepted. Then came the storm.



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

Miss Patterson's parents objected. But Betsy was stubborn, and finally her family gave in. The wedding was a gorgeous affair, for Baltimore was then the social center of the country. The young couple spent a few delightful months traveling in this country. Their honeymoon trip was a series of social triumphs for the Baltimore belle.

Then came a stern message from the emperor of the French. He commanded his younger brother to return at once to Paris and to "leave behind the young person whom he had attached to himself." Napoleon wanted Jerome to marry some one else for political reasons.

The young captain had to obey, for his income had been cut off. But Betsy would not be left behind. She sailed in one of her father's ships for Lisbon. On her arrival she found every port in Europe closed against her by a French frigate. Her husband was taken a prisoner to Paris, and an embassador from Napoleon gave her this message:

"The emperor asks what he can do for Miss Patterson."

"Tell the emperor," was her reply, "that Mme. Bonaparte demands her rights as a member of the imperial family."

But Napoleon was inexorable. He had the French senate declare the marriage annulled, after which the weak Jerome obediently married Princess Catherine of Wurttemburg and was created king of Westphalia.

For 50 years after this Betsy Patterson fought for recognition as the wife of Jerome Bonaparte. She went to England, where a son was born to her. She named him Jerome. An annual pension of $12,000 was graciously allowed to her by Napoleon. She spent her time in various European courts, where she was well received on account of her extraordinary beauty and fascinating manners. She spent the winter of 1823 in Vienna, where she reigned as a social queen.

Her former husband wrote her many letters and offered her a beautiful residence in his kingdom with the title of princess. She spurned this offer with scorn and replied:

"There is room in Westphalia for but one queen."

Mme. Bonaparte did not return to Baltimore until her beauty had faded and her disposition had become soured by her disappointed ambition. For the rest of her long life she devoted herself to hoarding money. When she died, at the age of 96, she was worth over $1,000,000. Her last years were spent in miserly penuriousness. In Baltimore she was known as Mme. Betsy Bonaparte and was a conspicuous character. She was seen everywhere and was fond of wearing the treasured finery of the years when she posed as a royal personage.

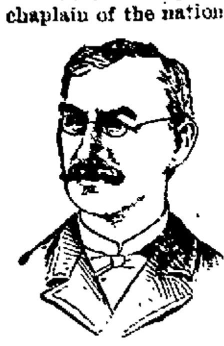
She left her fortune to Jerome Bonaparte, in spite of the fact that he refused to contract an alliance with the daughter of some foreign noble, as she wished, but insisted on marrying a plain American girl. His wife was Miss Williams of Roxbury, Mass. He had two sons, Jerome and Charles Joseph. Jerome served with distinction in the French army and returned to this country a colonel. His widow lives today in fine style in Washington.

Charles Bonaparte, like his grandfather, married a Baltimore girl. He moves in the exclusive upper circles of Baltimore society and practices law only when he feels like it. His ambition to become a senator has but recently been made public.

COUDEN, THE BLIND CHAPLAIN.

The Man Who Prays For the House Lost His Sight In the War.

The Rev. Henry N. Couden, the new chaplain of the national house of representatives, is totally blind. He lost his sight while in the field fighting for the preservation of the Union, and a grateful country will for a time pay him $900 a year for opening the sessions of the house with prayer. He enlisted in the army when he was only 18 years of age and went to the front as a member of the Sixth Ohio infantry. When his first term of service as a volunteer expired, he re-enlisted for three years. He fought under McClellan in the West Virginia campaign and was with Grant at Shiloh. In February, 1863, he was transferred to the First Mississippi Marine brigade. One day near Austin, Miss., he received a charge of small shot full in the face and was soon horrified to learn that he was totally blind.



HENRY N. COUDEN.

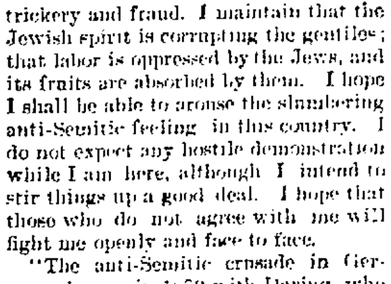
He received an honorable discharge from the army and entered a school for the blind at Columbus, O., remaining there for seven years studying and preparing himself for the ministry. He then entered the Theological seminary at Canton, N. Y., and was finally licensed to preach. His first pastorate was at Madrid, N. Y., and he has since preached the gospel at Willoughby, O.; Chatham, Mass., and Port Huron, Mich. He was pastor of the Universalist church at Port Huron until several months ago, when he resigned. He is described as a man of lovable character and scholarly tastes.

Congress has long been partial to blind chaplains and chaplains who make short prayers. The Rev. W. H. Milburn, who became famous as the "blind chaplain of the house," was appointed away back in 1845 and has been praying in the house at intervals for the past 50 years. Not long ago he was transferred to the senate, which he now opens with prayer.

DR. AHLWARDT'S MISSION.

He Comes to America to Stir Up Strife Between Jew and Gentile.

Dr. Herman Ahlwardt, the famous Jew baiter of the German reichstag, has come to America on a strange mission. He proposes to start an agitation against the Hebrews that will result in depriving them of the suffrage and of the right to hold public office. He proposes to lecture in New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Baltimore. As Herr Ahlwardt speaks only German, his lectures are not apt to cause a very widespread sensation, though the impudence of his propaganda has excited the public curiosity as well as general condemnation.



DR. AHLWARDT.

"I came here," said Dr. Ahlwardt, "for the purpose of uniting the working classes of this country against the Jews. The Jews produce nothing by their own labor, and their sole desire is to reap the benefit of the work of others through trickery and fraud. I maintain that the Jewish spirit is corrupting the gentiles; that labor is oppressed by the Jews, and its fruits are absorbed by them. I hope I shall be able to arouse the slumbering anti-Semitic feeling in this country. I do not expect any hostile demonstration while I am here, although I intend to stir things up a good deal. I hope that those who do not agree with me will fight me openly and face to face.

"The anti-Semitic crusade in Germany began in 1870 with During, who was a professor at the University of Berlin. It was through reading his pamphlets that I became interested in the movement. You must remember that this fight, begun by During and carried on by me, is a race fight. There is another movement against the Jews, which is of a religious nature. The leader of it is Dr. Stoecker, formerly court chaplain."

Dr. Ahlwardt is of medium height and stout, with a jolly face. He is 50 years old and was born in Pomerania, near the Baltic sea. He was a public school rector in Berlin when he began his war on the Jews. Then he went into politics and was twice elected to the reichstag, where there are now 17 anti-Semitic members. He served in the war against France and has been three times imprisoned for uttering sentiments against the government of Berlin.

Traffic Through the Baltic Canal.

Traffic through the Emperor William canal has not yet realized even the most modest expectations. There is no longer any doubt that with existing dues no great increase of traffic is to be expected.

Dad Was Derived From the Welsh.

Probably very few sons and daughters know that in using the word dad they are speaking the purest Welsh. The opening words of the Lord's Prayer in Welsh are "Ein Dad."

"A STITCH IN TIME."

IF

IF your Kidneys are diseased, sluggish or weak;
IF your blood is full of Uric Acid and Rheumatism threatens;
IF the germs of Malaria are in your system;
IF your blood is clogged with poisons and impurities;
IF your Bladder is weak, inflamed or diseased,
You need Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills
For they heal, soothe and strengthen the Kidneys.

They prevent Brights Disease,
They cure Diabetes,
They dissolve gravel, sand, and brick-dust deposits.
They filter uric acid and malarial poisons out of the blood,
They cure Cystitis, Gleet, Prostatitis and the like,
They make pure, rich blood.

All druggists, 50 cents a box, or send 50 cents in stamps, or silver direct to the HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago or San Francisco.
Book on Kidney Health and Blood Filtering Free.

Advertising in THE STAR —PAYS! • •
Daily Circulation OVER 2600.
☞ NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY SPACE.

Your Linen Looks Best When You Get It
DONE AT ANTHONY'S.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Wholesaled and retailed at L. Donison & Co.'s

TAKE YOUR LAUNDRY TO ANTHONY'S.

REACHING THE PEOPLE!

If there is an advertiser who hasn't made his fall contracts, who makes his contracts on a business basis, we want his eye or ear. It is useless to talk to the sentimental advertiser. Our argument is a business one.

We Believe the Star, With Its Daily and Weekly Editions, Goes Into More Homes in Marion County Than All Other Marion Papers Put Together.

We do believe this. We know that honest advertising in the the Star brings returns. The best advertisers in Marion attest the Star's ability to bring returns.

The business advertising deal is made for profit. It costs more to buy an ad in the Star than any other paper, but real circulation considered, it is much the cheapest.

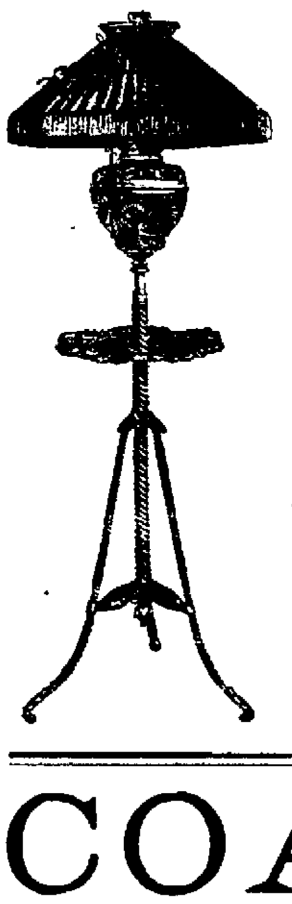
We will be glad to quote rates and exhibit circulation records upon application. Get in line now. There's prosperity in the air this fall.

The Star,
Phone 51. 229 E. Center.

SAY! MISTER! YOU'VE DROPPED YOUR
Battle Ax
PLUG
A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS.

Every Line
Is a Curve of Beauty
In Our New
TWENTIETH CENTURY
BOOT FOR LADIES.
The Swellest Yet.
Only to be had in our store,
109 South Main Street.
J. E. RHOADS.

WHAT'S THE USE TALKING?
The public wants pure Drugs and fresh Drugs and won't go to a carpenter shop to get 'em. Course not. The public
WILL GO TO Headley's.



Have You A . . .
Piano or Organ?
IF so you should have a nice Piano Lamp, for every player knows the inconvenience when playing in the evening if the light falls sideways on the music, but an Extension Piano Lamp can be placed conveniently to the right or left back of the player so the light falls direct on the music and not hurt the eyes.
We have received several beautiful Piano Lamps which we offer at a bargain.
Markert & Schoenlaub,
Proprietors of . . . .
THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

COAL
L. B. GURLEY
Sole Agent for
Sunday Creek Coal
Office North of Jail.
TELEPHONE NO. 67

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There will be no preaching services at the U. B. church next Sabbath owing to the invitation extended them by the Evangelical denomination to attend their communion services.

The special services held at Normal Hall Wednesday were very much enjoyed by all those who attended. The evening services were preceded by a special prayer meeting in the private room of the Normal and participated in by a goodly number. Special services will continue at the hall so long as the interest keeps up, at 2 and 7 p. m.

A most enjoyable family party was entertained yesterday at the double home of M. H. Pingerd and E. W. Puckett, on east Center street. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Neely, Greenville; Mr. and Mrs. Joel Puckett, Muncie, Ind.; Mrs. Hinshaw and daughter, Richmond, Ind.; Messrs Teil and Ray Ott, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Neely and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wailes, of Indianapolis, were in the city today, having stopped off in the city on their way home from Mansfield. Mr. Wailes is a commercial traveler. He took great interest in looking over the Y. M. C. A. building. He was here during the organization of the association and will be remembered as having delivered an interesting address at that time.

The Rebekahs celebrated Christmas eve. In the early part of the evening they had a masquerade. Each of the visitors, without regard to sex, attended the affair enmasque. A mandolin club was present and a grand march followed. Then came a program. The audience was so large that all could not sit on the chairs and many sat on the floor. After the program had been rendered, refreshments were served and everybody had a good time.

Zach Downing, the ex-policeman, had a fistic encounter with two or three rowdies Christmas evening. He was walking along the street and met the trio. One of them stepped on Downing's foot, and tried to push him off the pavement. Downing struck him, and the other two fellows came back and wanted to whip Downing. He, however, was game and showed fight, putting all three to flight, as they did not care to go against the ex-policeman's strong right.

RAILROAD NOTES.

E. T. Boyd, of the C., H. V. and T. clerical force, is home from Fayette county.

C. M. Burton, route agent of the American Express company, was in the city Tuesday.

Harry L. Stanton, day operator at the C., H. V. and T., is the guest of friends in Columbus.

C. A. Allen, superintendent of the Third and Fourth divisions of the Erie, was in the city today.

W. S. Morrison, agent of the Chicago and Erie, at Huntington, Indiana, was here over Christmas.

The Chicago and Erie has been compelled to put on another crew in their yards at Lima, making five switching crews now at work.

The Nypano tracks are now in excellent shape on all divisions, and passenger and freight trains are making good time. The cattle guards along the line are kept in neat condition, and the half-mile and one-mile stones are all nicely painted and lettered.

Senator Brice is still at work improving his system of Ohio roads, and has at last secured an entrance into Cincinnati for his Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw road. It will go in over Congressman Sorgs branch from Middletown to the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern and thence to Cincinnati.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Scott Merril was locked up Tuesday afternoon, charged with being drunk. Scott remained in the prison until he was sober and was then released.

There was not a tramp in the city prison Wednesday night. This was the first night since the Hotel Carlos has been erected that it has had no occupants.

The city prison was given a thorough cleaning Christmas. Seven tramps applied for lodging Christmas eve, and the next morning they were compelled to clean up the prison.

MARION PARAGRAPHS.

The celebrated Maple Hill lump coal for sale by Linsley & Lawrence. Telephone No. 6. 43-tf

Economy flour beats them all in price, and it's all right, too. Ask your grocer. All sell it. 11tf

Marion lodge, No. 402, K. of P., will hold a stag social next Friday evening. A good attendance is desired. 27t2

The Knights and Ladies of Honor will hold a special meeting on Friday night. It is desired that there be a large attendance.

Drake's livery, hack and baggage line, No. 128 S. State street. Prompt attention to calls for hacks for trains, parties or funerals. Phone No. 166. 26t6

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Huber Manufacturing company will be held at their office in the Bennett building, Marion, Ohio, Monday evening, January 6, 1895, at 7 o'clock, for the election of seven directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
E. HUBER, Pres't.
m.th.s.-t6 E. DURFEE, Sec'y.

TWO GAMES PLAYED.

Marion Beats Kenton at Polo Twice in One Day.

If Marion can't play polo, Kenton can't play marbles, and that fact was apparent when the two teams appeared on the floor Wednesday afternoon for a thirty-minutes' play. Lou Allen, Charles Maag, Jack Clary and Louis Cull lined up for Marion, and Kenton came out with about the same players that they had here last year, but they were not in good form. Lorin H Hord was chosen referee and blew the whistle and the game commenced. It was not a very exciting game. Marion had too much their own way and made monkeys out of the Kenton crowd. Neither side played a very excellent game but Marion bested Kenton at every point. At the close of the thirty minutes' play Marion had succeeded in getting the ball into Kenton's goal just nine times, while Kenton had put it into the Marion cage three times. The crowd was a large on, and the crowd on the streets before the rink opened was very large. The People's band gave a parade and it proved a great attraction. Robert Cheney accompanied the band as one of the drum majors, and both at the afternoon and evening opening of the rink he added to the entertainment by a baton drill. Mr. Cheney is an artist in that line and he was loudly applauded.

In the evening the rink was packed to suffocation, proving that polo is still an attraction, and when the two polo clubs came onto the floor they were warmly greeted. Harry Binckley, who played with the Kentons in the afternoon and who had been struck in the eye by a ball, was chosen referee. Kenton played poorer in the evening than in the afternoon. It was a forty-minutes' play, and in all that time only succeeded in getting the ball into the Marion cage once. Marion, in the meantime, with comparative ease, was enabled to get the ball into the basket eleven times, and in that way the game closed. Neither club has had much practice this year. It was the first game that the local team has played except practice games, and it was the opening of the polo season with Kenton.

THEY FEASTED.

The People's Band and Friends Enjoy a Spread.

After the rink closed Tuesday night a very pleasant affair occurred on the skating floor. The members of the People's band had arranged a little spread and a number of their friends were permitted to enjoy it.

The band, the very best Marion has had in years, by the way, entertained their guests for an hour with the choicest of band music, and then Mahlon Meiley, the caterer, announced that the feast was waiting. The boys had secured a barrel of oysters and these were served on the shell, and in every style, with all side dishes, made up the repast. It was an enjoyable spread. The band boys and their guests remained until the clock announced the dawn of Christmas, when they departed.

Secures the Waldo Mill.

Rev. T. J. Murphy, the former pastor of the State Street Baptist church who is here from Tennessee planning his return to Marion county, has closed a deal with Alderman Thomas Roberts by which Rev. Murphy becomes the owner of the Waldo flouring mill. It is said the mill has excellent machinery, has both water and steam power equipments, and with a railroad at Waldo has decided advantages in building a profitable trade. Rev. Murphy is an experienced miller and will personally take charge of his new Waldo property.

Keenan-Gooding.

Wm. M. Keenan and Miss Clara Gooding, daughter of Charles Gooding, south of the city, were married Tuesday evening, December 24, at the residence of Dr. J. L. Hensley.

Mr. Keenan is an employe of the Steam Shovel company. Mr. and Mrs. Keenan left over the C., H. V. and T. for a short stay at Toledo, after which they will make their home here.

Probate Court.

Oliver N Lindsey qualified as the executor of the last will and testament of Hannah Lindsey, deceased Bond of $800 approved.

Mary L. Williams, guardian of Walter Williams, filed second account. Hearing Feb. 4, 1896.

Miller-Clark Wedding.

Mr. Walter A. Miller and Miss Belle Clark were united in marriage, Tuesday evening, December 24, at the home of the bride's parents, in Big Island township. A large company of friends witnessed the ceremony and participated in the occasion.

You May Have 'Em.

[Fostoria Times.]

Nine prisoners escaped from the Marion jail Saturday morning. It is impossible to keep people in Marion even by confinement.

Have you tried Marion's Favorite Flour, "Economy?" Grocers sell it. 14tf

HE WINGED HIS MAN.

C. A. ALBRECHT WOUNDS A MAN WHO ENTERED HIS ROOMS.

The Fellow, Whose Name Is Frank Allen, Shot Through the Leg, but Is Not Dangerously Hurt—He Is Charged With Housebreaking.

Frank Allen, who formerly lived in Delaware and while there lived under the name of Livingston, is in the city prison, and a charge is placed opposite his name of housebreaking. Allen was captured by C. A. Albrecht, who shot him through the right leg above the knee.

During the day Allen secured a key to some rooms in the Union block. He had been working around a butcher shop there, and stated that his employer or his landlord was out of the city and he wanted in his room. He secured the keys, and, so it is said, got into the rooms occupied by Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Albrecht, and took the gold rings and and a dollar and a half in silver. This Albrecht reported to the police, and also said that the thief had left his overcoat in the woodshed, and it was believed that he would return for it. Officer Smith said he would go over in that direction, and see if he could find the man.

In a few minutes the officer started and heard a shot in the Union block, and the next moment he was summoned to that building with the information that a man had been shot On going up stairs he found Allen standing on the roof of the back second story and Albrecht had him covered with a revolver, while his hands were above his head. He also discovered that Albrecht had fired, and that the ball had passed through about four inches of the flesh of his right leg above the knee, making an ugly flesh wound.

The matter caused some excitement, in the midst of which it was rumored that Allen had stolen a horse and was trying to get away when he was shot. Albrecht found him near his rooms going after his coat, and perhaps trying to burglarize some of the other rooms. Allen started to get away and Albrecht shot at him and commanded him to throw up his hands.

The wounded man was taken to the city prison, where Dr. Rhu was summoned and attended to his wound. In the night he suffered some, but is not much the worse for his wound.

Allen worked at Herman Feidner's at one time and attempted to get away with a box of pennies. Mr. and Mrs Feidner had a box at home in which was kept pennies, and Allen sent a note down to the house saying that Herman desired to pay off a traveling man in pennies and would like to have the box. Mrs Feidner suspicioned something and brought the box up to Herman when Allen's plan to rob them was learned. He is a pretty tough individual, but denies having entered Albrecht's rooms. He says that he was in Matthews' barn asleep, having drank a good deal and in the evening when he awoke he was cold and wanted his overcoat. He had left it in the woodshed of one of the upper rooms of the Union block, and on going after it Albrecht had shot him.

The Christmas Entertainments.

The Christmas festivities at the churches were all well attended and the entertainments were very enjoyable. The STAR has already given an outline of the entertainments and the manner of distributing the gifts in the various places of worship in Marion. It would be needless to go over them again.

The offerings for the poor were well patronized, and the food, clothing and other articles gathered will greatly relieve the sufferings. Every church in the city celebrated the occasion. Most of the Sabbath schools had treats for the children and trees and several of the schools had gifts from parents and friends distributed from these trees.

He Got the Best.

For some time Councilman Wesley Harsch has been looking around for a fine upright piano. Not content to rely upon his own judgment he secured the advice of several expert musicians to assist him in buying a first-class instrument. The experts were of the opinion that a "Shaw" was the proper thing to buy and consequently Geo. W Baker, representing A. W. Brinkerhoff & Son, delivered a magnificent French burl upright Shaw piano at the Harsch home Christmas eve. When you want the best the "Shaw" is what you're looking for. th-wk,p

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup company only.

German Croup Remedy

Great cough cure for the young.

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.
Made of pure crystal cream of tartar—a product of the grape and most wholesome. Alum, ammonia and phosphates are cheap substitutes for cream of tartar. No adulteration of any kind in "Cleveland's."

New Year's Gifts
Yield to the generous impulses of your heart and commence the new year by making some one happy. It will cost but little.
Holiday Goods at Half Price.
Some Beautiful Pieces to Close:
Jardiniere Stands,
Japanese Goods,
Fancy Stands,
Tabourettes.
WARNER & EDWARDS.

SPECIAL PRICES
ON
Pianos,
Organs
And All
Musical Instruments
For the Holiday Trade
At H. ACKERMAN'S.

HABERMAN HARDWARE.
Tools and Bicycles, 107 S. Main, Marion, Ohio.

Uhler, Phillips & Co.
Cleaning Out Sale OF Fancy Articles Left Over FROM Our Xmas Sale.
Fancy Head Rests at 9c.
20 Jardiniers worth $1.00 at 39c each.
20 Sets of Kitchen Knives worth $1.00 at 25c.
4-Ounce Bottles Toilet Water at 25c worth 50c.
Vaseline at 5c bottle.
Cock-feather Boas with colored tip at 75c worth $1.50.
Fancy Wicker Baskets at less than cost.
Everything of a Fancy Nature will be sold at and below cost as we don't want to handle them after the holidays.
UHLER, PHILLIPS & CO.